

The Ypsilantian

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1888.

NUMBER 434.

NINTH YEAR.

DIRECTORIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

WASHTENAW ASSOCIATION.
Church on Washington street, corner of Cross—Rev. J. L. Cheney, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday.

CONGREGATIONAL.
Church on Adams, corner of Emmet—Rev. M. W. Fairbank, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Detroit District—Detroit Conference.
Church on Washington street, corner of Ellis—Rev. J. Venning, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; class meetings at noon and 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Detroit Presbytery—Synod of Michigan.
Church on Washington street, corner of Emmet—Rev. W. A. McCordie, D. D., pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
Diocese of Michigan.
St. Luke's Church, Huron street—Rev. J. Venning, pastor. Service at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Evening service at 4:30 every Friday evening.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Diocese of Detroit.
St. John's Church, Cross street, corner of Hamilton—Rev. Wm. DeBever, pastor. First mass at 8 o'clock Sunday morning; second mass at 10:30; vespers at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Daily morning mass at 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (GERMAN).
Church on Congress street, corner of Grove—Rev. M. Klopke, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at noon.

AFRICAN M. E.
Michigan District—Indiana Conference.
Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adams—Rev. E. Jeffries, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

YOUNG MEN'S PRAIRIE MEETING ASSOCIATION.
Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Methodist church in January, Presbyterian in February, Baptist in March, and so on, every Sunday, April, and so repeating. H. D. Sanders, president; Chas. Parker, secretary.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Leonard corner Cross and Hamilton streets. Ida E. Shaw, president; Maggie Adair, secretary.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.
Meeting at Congregational church every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. B. L. D'Ooge, president; Miss Little Deane, secretary.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.
Phoenix Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meet in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, on the first moon of each month. C. C. Vroman, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

YPSILANTI LODGE, NO. 128, F. & A. M.—Meet last Thursday in each month, in Masonic Block. A. McNeil, W. M.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Sec.

Excelsior Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meet first Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall. A. S. Turnbull, H. P.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Union Council, No. 10, R. & S. M.—Meet third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Howard Stephenson, T. L. W. L. Pack, Sec.

ODD FELLOWS.
Wyandotte Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block, every Monday evening. F. L. Thompson, S. G.; L. Z. Forester, Sec.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
Carpenter Post, No. 180—Meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Thursday of each month. Col. O. E. Pratt, Com.; E. Holbrook, Adj.

GOOD TEMPLARS.
Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 283—Meet every Saturday evening in Good Templar Hall. E. J. Martin, C. T.; Miss Emma Hawkins, Sec.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Ypsilanti Division, No. 106—Meet every Thursday evening in Good Templar Hall. Joseph Soper, Patriarch; Miss Steffe, Scribe.

FATHERS OF HUSBANDRY.
Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 56—Meet in Grange Hall, Union Block, every Wednesday of each month. Mortimer Crane, M. W.; Mrs. N. C. Carpenter, Sec.

UNITED WORKMEN.
Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 15—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, second and third Thursday of each month. F. H. Whitney, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Rec.; Math. Stein, F.

WASHTENAW LODGE, NO. 37—Meet first and third Friday of each month in Masonic Block. F. J. Swaine, M. W.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Rec.; A. A. Bedell, F.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.
Meet in Masonic Block first and third Wednesday of each month. C. E. Thompson, Dic.; J. N. Howland, F. R.; Wm. Judd, Rep.

ROYAL ARCADE.
Egis Council, No. 117—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. Ledeman, Regent; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.; W. B. Eddy, Col.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACACAERES.
Wolverine Tent, No. 77—Meet in Masonic Block, second and fourth Wednesday of each month. E. Thompson, S. K. C.; E. Holmes, R. K.

CATHOLIC MOUNT BENEDICT ASSOCIATION.
St. John's Branch, No. 38—Meet every Tuesday evening in St. John's School Hall. Jas. McCann, Pres.; Jos. Forbes, Sec.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE.
Ypsilanti Ruling, No. 25—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Thursday of each month. F. H. Barnett, W. R.; P. W. Carpenter, W. Rec.; H. D. Wells, Col.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY (COLORED).
Meet every Wednesday evening, at hall on Chicago avenue. Chas. Anderson, President; Elijah Artis, Sec.

GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA (COLORED).
Meet every Friday evening, at Davis Hall. T. S. Roadman, Chief; David York, Sec.

ATTORNEYS.

D. C. GRIFFIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Money loaned, and mortgages bought and sold. No. 2 South Huron street.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
No. 1 South Huron street, Ground Floor.

F. HINKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Real Estate Exchange. Liable Block, Huron Street, Second Floor.

F. C. MORTAIRE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Allen & McCordie's office, Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.
First dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

MRS. FLORA H. RUCH, M. D.—RESIDENCE
and office corner of Washington and Ellis streets, near M. E. church. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

F. K. OWEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, Adams street, between Cross and Emmet.

D. R. KNICKERBOCKER, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon.
corner of Adams and Emmet Sts., Ypsilanti. Telephone at residence.

O. E. PRATT, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
and Surgeon, office and residence on Huron street, opposite Episcopal Church.

A. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST, PEARL
A. Street, near Postoffice, Ypsilanti, Mich.

D. JAMES HUSTON, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon.
office and residence on River street, L. D. Norris place. Telephone No. 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE
and Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

LOUGHERIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN
Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, day walks, etc. Washington street.

The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.
SMITH & OSBAND, Publishers.
(GEO. C. SMITH, WM. M. OSBAND.)

THE YPSILANTIAN is published each Thursday afternoon, from the office, south side of Congress street.

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Address THE YPSILANTIAN, Ypsilanti, Mich.

BUILDING.—Chas. E. Samson has begun the erection of a two-story frame house on the corner of Cross and Perrin street, which will greatly improve that part of the street.

—The houses being renovated and modernized by Mr. Hutchinson on Washington street, adjoining the Barton House, is a veteran. It was built by the school district fifty-five years ago, and was for many years the scene of public meetings as well as of the three R's. Painted white at a period when painted walls were not common here, it rejoiced in the honorable title of "the white school house."

PNEUMONIA.—This serious malady is uncommonly prevalent, this spring, and our physicians are very busy responding to the calls of the suffering. The bright mornings tempt people to leave off their heavy wraps, while the raw and chilling airs from the ice fields north of us produce peculiar liability to dangerous colds. Warm weather seems strangely tardy, but it may not be expected while the ice in the lakes and the snow in the upper countries last, and people really need more caution about exposure now than in the sharp weather of winter. The spring air is laden with dampness, which affects the system more severely than a much greater degree of cold with drier air.

VICIOUS HORSES.—It must have occurred to many people in this city, as it often has to us, to be startled and annoyed by the menace of a vicious horse hitched to a post where he could seize a passer on the sidewalk. The other day a horse so hitched on Huron street did seize Mr. Geo. Kishlar by the arm and hurt him severely. People ought not to be exposed to a danger like that, nor to be alarmed by the hostile demonstrations even of a horse that will not bite. There must be an unusual number of vicious horses about here, judging from the number that leer in an ugly way along our sidewalks, and the owners of such horses should be required to so fasten them that they can neither injure nor disturb peaceable passers.

WANTED TO SEE THE WEDDING.—Some of the High School girls, noticing a gathering of people at the Catholic church, the other day, jumped at the conclusion that a wedding was about to occur. If there is anything that the High School girls dot on, it is weddings, and they must not miss this one. So they hurried to the church, and timidly took seats inside. They were in good time, for the church was yet empty. They studied the pictures upon the walls and the sacred emblems about the altar for nearly a half hour, when their impatience at the delay overcame their timidity and they went outside and asked an old lady when the wedding would occur. "Wedding, child!" she exclaimed, "shure its a funeral, an' it was over before ye kem!" The girls sought no more information, but hastened back to school, feeling that somehow they had been deeply wronged.

YPSILANTI GRANGE.—Judging from all appearances, last evening, the Ypsilanti Grange is a most happy family. We dropped into their rooms last evening and found about 100 or 150 ladies and gentlemen enjoying themselves around the festive board. Of course we could not resist the temptation to yield to their urgent request to sit down and partake of the elegant collation provided. The supper was served by the losing party in a contest of good works, of which we may have something more to say hereafter. After all had been made happy in matters substantial, they were entertained for an hour or more by exercises of a literary and musical character, interspersed with impromptu speeches in which frequent allusions were made to the mysterious goat, and his non-appearance. For the benefit of the speakers we would say that the goat had escaped and was seen passing down Congress street last Monday, but will be on duty at the next session. As an organization the Grange is in a very prosperous condition and is doing good work.

EQUESTRIANISM.—Mr. Coup of the Equestrienne show, made our office a pleasant call on Wednesday. He is a man of intelligence and wide observation and is passionately fond of horses. He has made one or two fortunes in show enterprises but by railroad disasters and other untoward events he has seen the reward of his industry and enterprise fade away like the dew. There is, however, too much genuine courage in his makeup to allow him to yield to an unkind fate. The horses he now has on exhibition are chiefly Bronchos, caught wild, two years ago, in Oregon. It is remarkable that in so short a time, the free courser of the plains can be trained to such a degree of intelligence as these beautiful steeds display. We always like to meet a man who is fond of our faithful dumb servants. And it is to the credit of Mr. Coup and the gentleman who has the training of these horses,

that they stimulate them to obey under the law of kindness rather than of cruelty, such as Dan Rice was accustomed to use towards that beautiful blind horse which challenged our youthful imagination. A horse, properly managed, is obedient as far as he knows the master's wish and he who abuses him, as we have often seen it done, betrays a cruel nature and dense ignorance of the influences which control animal instincts. We are glad of the lesson which Mr. C. has taught the community through the trained horses he exhibits, and trust he may not overlook us in the future, for we assure him always of a cordial welcome.

SOCIAL PASTIMES.—We looked in upon the Ypsilanti Dancing Club at Light Guard Hall, last Friday evening, and beheld a very happy gathering of our city's young people. They were in height of enjoyment tripping the light fantastic toe. We were delightfully surprised at the very fine music furnished, it being of a high order played in perfect tune and time. We learned upon inquiry that the members of the orchestra were all Ypsilantians and have been diligently and quietly practicing all the past winter, all going to show what can be done in the musical line as well as anything else when taken hold of in earnest. We hope to have occasion again to speak of the merits of this organization as it is certainly deserving of much praise. We understand that this meeting of the Dancing Club was the last one of the season. The Club has been very successful, all of its obligations having been promptly met and nothing intervening to disturb the harmony and good feeling characterizing it throughout.

Died.
Mrs. Jacob Switzer, one of the pioneers of Superior, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wilbur, in this city, Tuesday morning, aged 76 years.

Died. April 24, 1888, at her home, Louisa M. Waldron. Funeral Friday, April 27, at 2 p. m.

Died. Mrs. Susan Wallace of Van Buren township, died suddenly last Sunday, April 23, aged 41 years.

Died. August Freibus of Augusta died of heart disease last Sunday, April 22, aged 56 years.

Normal Items.

The commencement participants are as follows: Messrs. Conklin, Stroup, Fox, Lewis and Sterling; Misses Wall, Bacon, Rose Whitling, Ackerman and Allen.

The Seniors elected Class Day participants Saturday. Salutatorian, Florence Wood; Orator, Mr. French; Essayist, Miss Della Cook; Historian, Mr. Merriman; Poetess, Miss Luna Shattuck; Prophet and Prophetess, Mr. Patrick and Miss Evelyn Watson; Vaudeictorian, Mr. Hill; Class song writer, Miss Ruth Putnam.

C. R. Huston, '86, called last week.

Some Seniors have already secured positions.

Members of School Boards begin to appear at the Normal and the heart of Senior goes pit-a-pat.

The south wing is nearly enclosed.

The musical Normalite is delighted with the announcement that Mrs. Prof. Pease is to take a prominent part in the concert.

There is a dearth of stage essays at present.

The Botany class analyzed their first flower Monday.

A number of new students have entered with the last quarter.

Miss May Ingersoll leaves school this week on account of her mother's ill health. Miss Eunice Lambie has reentered school. Miss Minnie Smith, of Northville, visited the Normal, Tuesday.

The Opera.

It may be tiresome to pronounce Coup's Equestrienne, but it certainly is not to witness it.

The ponies are very intelligent. Nick is a pretty little mischief, and Bonita displayed considerable mathematical knowledge. The drill was well done. "Gen. Sherman" danced the polka and waltz gracefully, and marched with dignity.

The Elliotts did some marvellous bicycle riding. The act on unicycles ending with the torch carnival was very skillfully done. The Misses Elliott are beautiful girls possessing an enviable grace and suppleness of figure. The bicycle tournament was delightful. Master Tom Elliott performed some amazing feats in bicycle and unicycle riding—utilizing an ordinary bicycle wheel, propelled by his own hands, and jumping rope with it. He also rode a small unicycle with no support but the wheel itself. His rapid ride on the revolving table demands a steady head.

The small boys were delighted in the performances with the donkey and the burlesque of roller skating. The entertainment is well worth seeing.

The New Class Pins.

The pins selected by the graduating classes of the Normal and Seminary are beautiful, and the graduates will shine on commencement day with a lustre heretofore unknown. Mr. Hough, of the Huron street jeweler, was honored with the order for both sets, a recognition of his large experience and superior skill and taste of which he might well feel proud. His business has developed in the months since he established himself here, in a degree quite remarkable.

The following brands of New York seed potatoes may be found at A. A. Graves' Grocery House: Chas. Downing, Empire State, Late Rose, Early Rose, Early Maine, Early Vermont, and a few Early Sunrise.

Republican County Convention.

State and District Delegates and County Campaign Committee.

The republican county convention to choose delegates to the district and state conventions for the selection of delegates to the national convention, assembled at the court house in Ann Arbor at 11 o'clock Tuesday forenoon. The convention was called to order by Mr. Osband, chairman of the county committee, who invited Geo. S. Wheeler of Salem to preside as temporary chairman, and Jas. L. Gilbert of Chelsea was chosen temporary secretary.

After the appointment of the following committee, recess was taken to 1:30 p. m.:
Committee on Organization.—A. W. Hamilton, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Committee on Credentials.—A. J. Sawyer, of Ann Arbor; Frank H. Wheeler, of Webster; Chas. Canfield, of Lyndon; Geo. C. Smith, of Ypsilanti; Jas. Wilbur, of Superior.

These committees reported upon the re-assembling of the convention, and the temporary officers were made permanent.

The convention then separated into district conventions for the selection of delegates to the state convention at Grand Rapids, May 8, and the congressional district convention at Adrian, May 1; and upon re-assembling the following were reported and appointed:

First District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Second District.
Henry S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Campbell, of Chelsea; Geo. W. Burkhart, of Chelsea; Geo. C. Smith, of Ypsilanti; Jas. Wilbur, of Superior.

Third District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Fourth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Fifth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Sixth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Seventh District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Eighth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Ninth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Tenth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Eleventh District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twelfth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Thirteenth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Fourteenth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Fifteenth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Sixteenth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Seventeenth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Eighteenth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Nineteenth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twentieth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twenty-first District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twenty-second District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twenty-third District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twenty-fourth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twenty-fifth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twenty-sixth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twenty-seventh District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twenty-eighth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Twenty-ninth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Thirtieth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Thirty-first District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Thirty-second District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Thirty-third District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Thirty-fourth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Thirty-fifth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Thirty-sixth District.
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Thirty-eighth District.
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Thirty-ninth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Fortieth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Forty-first District.
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J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Fiftieth District.
J. E. Beal, H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; John W. Blakeslee, of York; Geo. H. Mitchell, of Lima.

Delegates were empowered to appoint substitutes, and the delegations to fill vacancies.

The officers and members of the county committee were then chosen, as follows:
Chairman.—Wm. M. Osband, of Ypsilanti.
Secretary.—P. W. Carpenter, of Ypsilanti.
Executive Committee.—Chas. E. Hiseock, of Ann Arbor; Wm. Judson, of Chelsea; H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti; H. H. Marsh, of Saline.

1st ward.—G. F. Allmendinger.
2d ward.—Chas. E. Hiseock.
3d ward.—Chas. E. Hiseock.
4th ward.—Geo. H. Bond.
5th ward.—H. H. Marsh.
6th ward.—A. F. Martin.
Ann Arbor town.—John C. Mead.
Lyndon.—Chas. Canfield.
Bridgeport.—Albert Van Gieson.
Dexter.—Thos. Birkett.
Chelsea.—Geo. D. Clippin.
Saline.—Amos Phelps.
Sharon.—Mortimer L. Raymond.
Webster.—Frank H. Wheeler.
Ypsilanti.—Frederick A. Gilbert.
1st ward.—Samuel Barnard.
2d ward.—Chas. E. Hiseock.
3d ward.—G. F. Allmendinger.
4th ward.—Geo. H. Bond.
5th ward.—H. H. Marsh.
6th ward.—A. F. Martin.

Mr. Osband offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this convention representing the republican party of Washtenaw Co. hereby recognize with satisfaction and pleasure, the rapidly increasing favor with which the name of Gen. Russell A. Alger is received throughout the country, in connection with the republican sentiment of Michigan we heartily approve his nomination for that high office, and ask the delegates of this body to ward, respectively, as to Grand Rapids and Adrian, to use their influence and votes as to secure a united delegation to Chicago in the interest of Michigan's favorite son, her brave general, her able leader, her generous and noble citizen, Russell A. Alger.

The convention then adjourned, and the delegates were again called to order for a meeting of the

Washtenaw Republican Club.

Mr. Junius E. Beal, the president, read a recommendation from the headquarters of the State League, looking to a general celebration of the coming 4th of July by the county clubs throughout the state; and after some discussion, the following committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration, and arrange a programme if in their judgment deemed advisable:

First Excursion of the Season.
The Michigan Central will sell tickets to Detroit and return at one fare for the round trip and 50 cents admission to the grounds, on May 1, on account of first base ball game between the Pittsfield and Detroit teams, and an exhibition drill of Orchard Lake Cadets at the base ball grounds. Tickets good only on Grand Rapids, No. 14, returning on same date.

Stephenson.
proposes to do a little in the way of advertising his business on the following plan. For the next three months he will give to each family having two or more dozens of three or more half dozens of cabinets taken at one time, a book called the Historical and Biographical Family Record, 7 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches containing 240 pages, worth \$2.00. It has places for portraits as well as being the most complete family record ever published. Gallery over the post office. Students with reduced rates accepted.

Trade with A. A. Graves, the grocer.
Bulk garden seeds, large variety, cheaper than in papers, for sale by A. A. Graves the grocer.

Boys, look at those base ball caps, and league balls and bats, at Hough's jewelry store, Huron street.

Tamarinds for sale by A. A. Graves.

New York seed potatoes from Jerome A. Rice & Co., Seedmen, Cambridge, New York. For sale by A. A. Graves, the grocer.

How Fish May be Caught.

A subscriber asks us to print the requirements of the fish laws, to settle a question among his neighbors whether the restrictions apply to the small streams, or only to the principal lakes and rivers. They do apply more especially to the small streams. The act of 1887 prescribes:

Sec. 1. No person shall catch or take from any lake, river or stream of this state, by any means whatever, any speckled trout or land-locked salmon from the 1st of September to the 1st of May, nor any grayling or California trout from the 1st of November to the 1st of June; nor buy or sell such fish during said time. Possession is made prima facie evidence of catching.

Sec. 2. It shall not be lawful at any time to kill or destroy any fish in the waters of Michigan by any explosive, nor by any substance or device to stupefy the fish nor attempt to do so; nor to take or catch any fish by spearing, nor to attempt to do so, from the 1st of March to the 30th of June in any waters of this state except the Michigan, Superior, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, and Saginaw Bay; nor to take any fish with net or seine in any such waters except Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron and Erie, and bays and harbors connected with said lakes, Saginaw Bay and the Saint Ste. Marie, St. Clair, Saginaw and Detroit rivers; nor shall any speckled or brook trout or grayling be caught or killed at any time in any manner except by hook and line, and after Jan. 1, 1889, it shall not be lawful to take any fish in any other manner in St. Clair river. It shall not be lawful at any time to catch or destroy, or attempt to do so, any minnows or small fry fish in any waters of the state for other purposes than for fish bait.

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful to take by any means any brook trout, grayling or California trout from any stream in which they are not native, for three years after such stream shall have been stocked by the Board of Fish Commissioners, nor to have in possession any brook trout, grayling, California trout or land-locked salmon of less size than six inches in length.

Sec. 4. It shall not be lawful to fish with any seine net or other device within 300 feet of any fish chute or ladder, or dam to which such is attached, nor to hinder or frighten fish from free passage up and down such chute or ladder.

Sec. 5. It shall not be lawful to sell or ship for sale any brook trout or grayling from the public inland waters of this state.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful to weir-dam, fish-weir, or weir-net across any race

YPSILANTI. MICH.
THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1888.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll said to a visitor in his office the other day: "I hate work, but I find there is such close competition in the business of larceny that a good many men are forced to go to work." At a later hour the visitor was in the Colonel's house. "What a grand house you live in!" the visitor said. "I wish," the Colonel replied, "that I lived in the poorest house in New York." "What do you mean by saying that?" the visitor asked. "I mean that I wish every man in New York had a better house than I have."

Dr. Talmage Compares It to a Crawl-
ing Serpent, With the Evil
Eye of a Basilisk.

of doctors, and lawyers what they think of lawyers, and ministers what they think of ministers, and artists what they think of artists. As long as men and women in any of these professions have to struggle, they will be faintly praised, and the remark will be: "Oh, yes, he is good, clever sort of a fellow." "Is rather—yes, somewhat quite—well," I may say, a tolerably nice kind of a woman. But let him or her get a little too high, and off goes the ass-kick, headed by social or commercial deprecation.

Remember that envy dwells more on small deficits of character than on great forces, makes more of the fact that Domitian amused himself by transfixing flies with his penknife than of his great contests; of the

and the one of large audience, "my son, you will find in the day of judgment that you had quite enough people for whom to be in id accountable.

Be distrustful for jealousy (an elevating emotion). Seeing others good, let us try to be better. Seeing others industrious, let us work more hours. Seeing others benevolent, let us resolve on giving larger percentage of our means for charity. May God put contentment in our hearts, and let us cheer up and cheer on our lips for those who do brave and useful things. Life is short at longest; let it all be filled up with helpfulness for others, work and sympathy for each other's misfortunes, and our arms be full of white bandages to cover up the mistakes and failures of our fellow men. Let us be kind to all, and let us love to us. Let us run on, if most favorable

elongated to a green-looking countryman who gave good reasons why he must sell it immediately. It was such a fine log that, despite the owner's anxiety to sell, it fetched almost its apparent value. In due course of time it was taken out of the water and proved to be a sycamore log with walnut bark tacked all over it in the most artistic manner. The green countryman has not been seen since.—N. Y. Sun.

inally made the perilous distance of 800 feet to the next pole. The wire must have been at least 20 feet from the ground. A child explained the mystery of the mouse's queer journey by narrating how a black-and-tan dog had pursued it, making it take to the pole. When the mouse had completed his dangerous mid-air trip he climbed down the pole and stepped on the hand of a looker on, who carried him away in triumph. His spirit seemed completely broken by the terror of his

of the celebrated Pullman
lasted track of heavy steel
All safety appliances and modern in-
stations. Celerity, certainty, comfort are

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Is the favorite between Chicago, Rock
neapolis and St. Paul. The tourist rou-
Watertown Branch traverses the most pr-
dairy belt" of Northern Iowa, Southwest
The short line, via Seneca and Kan-
facilities travel between Cincinnati, Ma-
yette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph,
worth, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St.
For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or any de-
apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the

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active lands of the great "wheat and
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Gen'l Ticket & Pass'r Agent
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE HANDSOME NUTMEG TREE.

"The demand for nutmegs is increasing every day," said an importer to a reporter for the *Mail and Express* recently. "Nutmegs come chiefly from the Malay Archipelago. The three little islands comprising the volcanic group of Banda produce the nutmeg to perfection. The soil there seems to be peculiarly adapted for their cultivation. The island is shady, and the excessive moisture (for it rains more or less every month in the year) seems to exactly suit the nutmeg tree, which flourishes little or no attention. They flourish all the year round, and ripe fruit can be picked every month. The nutmeg tree is handsome. It grows to a height of 20 or 30 feet, bearing small yellowish flowers. The leaves are glossy and the fruit is the size and color of a peach, but rather oval. It is tough, but, when ripe, splits open, and it shows the dark-brown nut within, covered with crimson mace. This mace covering is valuable, and finds a place in the spice-box of every good cook."—*New York Mail*.

Attendant (to railroad President)—A committee is outside, sir. Railroad President—Tell the committee that we propose to fight this strike to the bitter end. No admittance; no compromise. Attendant—It's a committee from the Pullman car porters, sir. President—O, show the gentlemen in at once.—*New York Sun*.

Mr. Springer's secretary, Alton Jones, has been appointed by the President to the consulship at Barranquilla, a trading port on the Caribbean Sea, in the northern part of the United States of Colombia.

The farmers, in their swamps, were sure, could find the roots and plants that cure. If by their knowledge they only knew. For just the disease each one grew. Take courage now, and "wamp-roop" try— (for kidney, liver and bladder complaints), As on this remedy you can rely.

Shark-fishing is a popular amusement along the Florida coast. But Jay Gould was too wary to be caught.

THOSE ACHES down your Back and through your Limbs MEAN RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA OR KINDRED ILLS. Cured by JACOBS OIL. DRUGGISTS: THE CHAS. A. JOHNSON CO. BALTO., MD.

\$10 REAL FREE! Our new pamphlet, "The History of the Human Race," contains a full and complete history of the human race, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a most interesting and valuable work, and is now being distributed free of charge to all who will send for it.

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STATE NEWS.

A Resume of the Principal Items of News in Three Great States.

ILLINOIS.

—William Barry of Chicago, who was hurt by the cars in Joliet, died there.

—John Reinhardt, a prominent merchant of New Minden, was found guilty of forgery and his punishment fixed at two years in the penitentiary.

—Temperance meetings are being held every night at Ferris, a little town north of Carthage, in hopes of doing away with a saloon at that place by ballot.

—The ten-year-old daughter of Ella English, of Carmi, was drowned. The little girl had gone to the river to look at the gauge when the bank caved in.

—A three-weeks' series of temperance meetings was conducted in Streator, and a Law and Order League formed. Over 3,000 people have signed the pledge.

—The jury at Pittsfield returned a verdict of manslaughter against David Douglas for killing Riley Kelley, and fixed the penalty at fourteen years in the penitentiary.

—A conference of German Methodists has been held at Elgin. There is quite a congregation of this denomination there and several smaller ones in the immediate neighborhood. Bishop Bauman, of Chicago, presided.

—The authorities of Urbana consummated a contract with the Fort Wayne Traction Company for an electric light plant to light that city, providing also for a commercial light plant for incandescents in stores and residences.

—A freight train going north on the Chicago & Alton Road was wrecked a short distance below Jacksonville. It is supposed the obstructions were placed on the track by men who expected to wreck the passenger train and rob it.

—The third annual meeting of the Bee Line surgeons was held at Peoria. The attendance was as good as last year. Several able papers were read and discussed. The next meeting will be at Indianapolis on October 10, 1888.

—In the Platt County Court, James Milliken and James Campbell, saloonkeepers at Beament, were each fined \$200 and costs, making over \$600 in all, for selling liquor to minors. They were indicted by the grand jury at the February term.

—While the funeral services of John S. Brown were being conducted at the family residence, in Shawneetown, the floor broke down and a roomful of people were thrown into a heap into a cellar, the coffin falling on top of them. No one was fatally injured, but a number were badly hurt.

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CONVINCING GUARANTEES.

Which are Justified by a world-wide Experience.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Having branch houses and laboratories in seven quarters, and therefore having a world-wide experience, we, H. H. Warner & Co., justify ourselves in making the following statements:

First.—For the past decade we have held that 93 per cent. of diseases originate in the kidneys, which introduce uric acid into the system, a poison that is injurious to every organ, attacking and destroying first the organs which are the weakest. We have also held that if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented, or, if contracted, cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease is incurable. We have proof to the contrary, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases in every section of the globe.

Second.—The kidneys being the sewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order unless these organs are doing their full duty. Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them any pain. It is a peculiarity of kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient, and the practitioner may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on.

Third.—We do not cure every known disease from one bottle. This is an impossibility.

Fourth.—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe as standards of the highest excellence.

Fifth.—We make the following unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE 1.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are pure and harmless.

GUARANTEE 2.—That the testimonials used by us are genuine, and so far as we know, absolutely true. We will forfeit \$5,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. Permanent cures are always convincing proofs of merit.

Sixth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure.

REV. J. P. ARNOLD, Camden, Tenn., had fearful abscesses caused by kidney disease. In 1878 and 1881, other running abscesses appeared. He was fully cured in 1882 by Warner's Safe Cure and in 1888 reported himself sound and well, and he is over 70 years old.

MRS. ANNIE JENNESS-MILLER, editor of Dress, 255 Fifth avenue, New York, eight years ago was cured of nervous prostration, when the best New England physicians could do her no good. She cured herself by Warner's Safe Cure, and writes in 1887: "To-day I am a perfectly well woman. It is the only medicine I ever take."

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Seventh.—Warner's Safe Remedies were put on the market in obedience to a vow made by H. H. Warner, that, if the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure restored him to health he would spread its merits before the entire world. In ten years the demand has grown so that laboratories have been established in seven quarters of the globe. Warner's Safe Cure is a scientific specific that cures when all the doctors fail.

Warner's Safe Cure is the best physicians prescribe it regularly, its power over disease is permanent and its reputation is of the most exalted character. Can you afford longer to ignore its extraordinary power? Now, in the spring of the year, a few bottles will tone you up and cure all those ill feelings which, unknown to you, are caused by the fatal kidney poison in the blood, which will surely end fatally, if not at once removed. For this no other specific is known.

Origin of the Snowdrop.

The arrival of snowdrops in the city gardens as the first blossoms of the present season recalls a medieval legend in regard to the origin of the flower. It states that "one day after the angel Michael in Paradise lamented the barrenness of the earth, which no longer produced vegetation and where no flowers grew. An angel, pitying her sad condition, exposed as she was to the blinding snow which was falling at the time, came down to the earth to try to console her.

"He listened to her complaints, and being moved with pity for so much grief took in his hand a flake of the snow, and breathing upon it, bade it take the form of a flower and bud and blow. He at the same time added that the little blossom should be a sign and a symbol to her that the winter was over, and that the sun and the summer would soon return. On raising her eyes to express her gratitude, she saw the angel was nowhere to be seen, but on the place where he had stood was a snow-white ring; which she had no difficulty in recognizing as composed of snowdrops."—*Boston Journal*.

A Story of Berry's.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, tells his friends of a trial for assault in his State, in the course of which a club, a rail, an ax-handle, a knife and a shotgun were exhibited as "the instruments with which the deed was done."

But it was also shown that the assault was defended himself with a revolver, a scythe, a pitch-fork, a chisel, a hand saw and a dog. The jury, Berry says, came to the conclusion that they'd have given a dollar apiece to have seen the fight.

CONVINCING GUARANTEES.

Which are Justified by a world-wide Experience.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Having branch houses and laboratories in seven quarters, and therefore having a world-wide experience, we, H. H. Warner & Co., justify ourselves in making the following statements:

First.—For the past decade we have held that 93 per cent. of diseases originate in the kidneys, which introduce uric acid into the system, a poison that is injurious to every organ, attacking and destroying first the organs which are the weakest. We have also held that if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented, or, if contracted, cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease is incurable. We have proof to the contrary, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases in every section of the globe.

Second.—The kidneys being the sewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order unless these organs are doing their full duty. Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them any pain. It is a peculiarity of kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient, and the practitioner may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on.

Third.—We do not cure every known disease from one bottle. This is an impossibility.

Fourth.—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe as standards of the highest excellence.

Fifth.—We make the following unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE 1.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are pure and harmless.

GUARANTEE 2.—That the testimonials used by us are genuine, and so far as we know, absolutely true. We will forfeit \$5,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. Permanent cures are always convincing proofs of merit.

Sixth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure.

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DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

Is the Fourth Presidential Parallel to Be Completed in 1888?

ELECTED.	YEARS.	DEFEATED.
John Adams.	1796	Thomas Jefferson.
Thomas Jefferson.	1800	John Adams.
James Madison.	1808	Andrew Jackson.
Andrew Jackson.	1828	John Quincy Adams.
John Quincy Adams.	1836	Wm. H. Harrison.
Wm. H. Harrison.	1840	James K. Polk.
James K. Polk.	1844	Franklin Pierce.
Franklin Pierce.	1852	James G. Blaine.
James G. Blaine.	1856	Grover Cleveland.

The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1888.

We are glad to see that Congress is attacking the vicious system of dealing in futures. It is perhaps too much to expect the passage of any law on the subject by this Congress, but it is a good symptom that it is attempted. It was stated before the committee that the losses to agricultural interests by the demoralization of values from that cause amounted to \$850,000,000 yearly; and that in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo and Duluth, twenty times as much grain is sold as the entire country produces.

When the Rev. Geo. C. Miln, Unitarian clergyman in Chicago, resigned his office a few years ago and became an actor, there were many head-shakings, and predictions of bad things to come; while some expected great things of him in his new role. Mr. Miln has not achieved any great distinction on the stage, but he has now become celebrated as defendant in a divorce case, in which he is charged with neglecting to support his wife, and with maintaining undue intimacy with a Chicago girl who became stage-struck and was placed by her parents in charge of the ex-cleric as a proper person to watch over her. People who admired Mr. Miln when he was here last year, if there were any such, may make a note of it.

LOUISIANA has gone democratic by only 80,000 majority! This certainly must be a sad disappointment to the democrats. Only 80,000 majority when the total vote of Cleveland and Blaine in 1884 was 102,304. If the majority had been a clean 100,000, it would have shown better, and it would have been so easy to make it that figure if the facts had been known. All that was necessary was to scrape up the scattering ballots lying around loose, and put them in the box. But what a comment on popular elections! and yet, there are some people living in the shadow of our schools who will endorse this fraud when next they go to the polls. It is possible that our government may stand firm on a fraudulent ballot, but in former days it was thought that a fair ballot and an honest count were the life of the Republic. Even now, some think that by sowing the wind we shall surely reap the whirlwind. It is possible that some now living may learn whether this old relation between effect and cause has been annulled.

An article reviewing some historical events within the lifetime of the late Kaiser William of Germany, written before his death, gives a vivid impression of the great span of his life when measured by the vicissitudes of his contemporary governments. He stood at the open graves of three Prussian kings, Frederick William I, III, and IV; and nine kings of other German states died during his life, beside one King of Belgium, three of Holland, one of Greece, four of Denmark and five of Sweden. George III, George IV and William IV of England, closed their careers in the same period; and Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis Philippe, kings, and Napoleon I and Napoleon III, emperors, of France; and he served in the army at Waterloo, and three times entered Paris as a conqueror. Spain adds seven monarchs to the list, Portugal three, Sardinia five, Naples six, Austria two, Prussia four, and Turkey six. He saw the sun set upon six Popes, and twenty Presidents of the United States—all who have filled that office in the history of this nation, except the two now living.

WHAT an impression of the vast extent of territory our railroads traverse, we may get in looking over a railroad guide. The Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial railways form a continuous line from ocean to ocean at the widest part of the continent; and a traveler may start from Vancouver, on the Pacific, Monday noon, and it will be Friday noon when he reaches Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, 1913 miles, and Monday noon again when he alights at Halifax, on the Atlantic, 1843 miles farther, or 3756 miles for the whole trip. A traveler may start from Tacoma, on Puget Sound, and ride southeasterly via the western Portland, Sacramento, El Paso and Mexico in an unbroken journey to Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, 4250 miles, from Sunday morning to Saturday night; and another may ride in about the same time from Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, southwesterly to Guaymas, Mexico, on the Gulf of California, 4092 miles, passing through the eastern Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chattanooga, Memphis, Little Rock, Fort Worth, and riding 262 miles from El Paso to Benson over the same track as the other. In three weeks, a man may cover the 12,300 miles from the arid sands of the Californian Gulf to the chilling fogs of Nova Scotia, thence across to the warmer fogs of Puget Sound, and down again to the miasmatic coasts of Vera Cruz; but in the whole trip, excepting the portion from Washington to Portland, Maine, and a little at Sacramento and Portland, Oregon, he would not see so much good country and substantial prosperity and popular intelligence, as in going by the Michigan Central from Detroit to Chicago.

MR. MILLS ON THE REVENUE BILL.
"The duties on imports had been raised from an average of 16.84 per cent. in 1861 to an average of 40.25 per cent. during the five years from 1862 to 1866 inclusive."
"The average rate of duty during the last five years amounted to 44.51 per cent. And during the last year the average was 47.10."—Mr. Mills' speech.

In the above statement Mr. Mills adopts the old fallacy of the free trader which has been exploded over and over again. The fallacy consists in using the ad valorem rate deduced from specific rates. Any one who has investigated the relation of these different duties, must know that where an ad valorem duty is made to represent a corresponding specific duty, the duty remaining constant through a term of years, the increased per cent. shows a decline in the price of the goods on which it is levied, and when Mr. Mills proclaims that the per cent. last year is higher by about 8 per cent., he confesses that under the operation of the tariff prices have declined. For instance, a duty of 2 cents per

pound on nails when nails are invoiced at 10 cents, would be, when reduced to ad valorem, 20 per cent.; but if they should be invoiced at 2 cents a pound, the duty would be 100 per cent. If, then, we are to judge of the burden of taxation by the per cent. of duty obtained from specific duties, we see that it is only necessary, in order to make a strong case, for the Customs officer to undervalue the goods.

For the past year, it is well known, there has been a cry from all quarters, that goods imported are being undervalued. Undervaluations have been notorious, and what is especially significant is that the goods undervalued have been mainly under specific duties as well as ad valorem, and consequently when Mr. Mills parades the extra high per cent. of the last year, it is perfectly competent that he should be questioned as to what has caused the increase, for there has been no change in the duties themselves. Have these undervaluations been made under instructions from head quarters for the purpose of raising the per cent. and so of laying the foundation for an attack on the protective system? The fact that Mr. Mills catches at this item of increase, to proclaim the enormity of the system, gives color to this supposition. If this is not true, why does he use this dishonest method to show that the "tariff tax" has been increased, the past year? The free traders will be called upon to answer this question more than once before they get through the next campaign.

But let us see what the argument amounts to, remembering that the high per cent. is obtained from specific duties. There are only two ways of accounting for the increase: first, as the result of undervaluations, which if true is dishonest; if the result of a legitimate decline in prices, then Mr. Mills is using the beneficent results of the tariff in reducing prices, to condemn it. Take a noted instance, the tariff, by stimulating home production, compelled a very decided decline in price. Amylic alcohol was in 1867 put under a specific duty of \$2 per gallon; this carried out as ad valorem gave on the basis of existing prices (\$15.56) 13 per cent. protection. In 1877 the protection was 670 per cent. and yet the duty was the same as in 1867. The price had declined to such an extent as to give in 1877 the enormous protection of 670 per cent. Before the tariff was put upon this drug, we bought abroad and the foreigner had the monopoly of the business, charging \$15.56 per gallon. In ten years we broke down the monopoly and compelled him to sell the drug at the astonishing low price indicated by the enormous per cent., namely 30 cents per gallon. These figures are official. Now, if Mr. Mills were discussing the question of the duty on amylic alcohol, what a hullabaloo he would make over a tariff of 670 per cent. He would no doubt shed great crocodile tears over the "robbery and oppression" of the poor people who have to buy this commodity. Yet as we have seen, this enormous per cent. simply indicates the decline in price from \$15.56 to 30 cents per gallon.

When we sift Mr. Mills' speech, we find the whole superstructure of his argument is founded upon just this condition of things, and it must be a dull mind, indeed, which cannot see that the high per cent. obtained as it is by Mr. Mills, is really the strongest argument possible in favor of the protective system. Yes, Mr. Mills, the duty is 47 per cent. on an average. Had the government been a little bolder and undervalued imports still more it could have brought to your aid, in your desperate struggle with a problem too big for you, 85 per cent., instead of 47. Why do things by halves? Next time strike for an even 100 per cent., and then go before the people and see how quick you will have the ground taken from under your feet.

WANTED, SHADE TREES.

20 Elm, 10 Hard Maple,
5 White Ash, 5 Bass Wood.

All young, thrifty trees with good roots. Apply to

F. P. BOGARDUS.

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beautifully located, just within the city limits. Can be bought at a reasonable figure. No incumbrance. Terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire at THE YPSILANTIAN Office. 3240*

LOOK!

Here is a chance to get a good house. Pleasant location and at reasonable figures, the residence of Charles Wheeler on River Street in this city, an easy distance south of the passenger house. It will pay any one wishing a place to live or for investment to call at the premises or on J. N. Wallace for particulars.

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Strawberries,
Raspberries,
Blackberries

Of the choicest varieties, and a general line of Nursery Stock can be procured of

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Eight acres of Fine Garden Land with good buildings, one mile north-west from the Depot, Ypsilanti.

Berries and other fruits in abundance. Will exchange for house in the city. For particulars consult

Mrs. R. Teeple,
2835

Agnosticism.

The relation of the soul to truth is the all important and pervading question of our being. Knowledge of the truth and conformity of the life to the truth is the object of all right minded persons. That there is truth, and that it is apprehensible to the mind, are assumptions necessary to any search after it; and evidence of belief in them is given by all who make that search. Denial of either is alike fatal to thought and to action, for it dethrones reason and thus removes that which makes consistent action possible. Yet such denial has been made. It is to-day the cornerstone of much of our modern philosophy. Under the name of Agnostics, men tell us that for us there is no truth, no knowledge, no reality. We live in a world of seeming. Our life is a succession of phantoms. Occurrence and change are dreams, and we the dreamers. On nothing can we lay our hand and say, *this is*. In no instance can one affirm, *I know*.

Agnosticism is the doctrine of the relativity of human knowledge. Knowledge is true for us and only for us. Our reality is subjective experience, phenomena. There is a fundamental reality underlying phenomena as their cause, but whether the forms of the two correspond, whether the latter is the picture of the former, can never be determined. Pure being, the thing in itself, is shrouded in total darkness, forever unknown and unknowable. There is no such thing as necessary and universal truth. It is unwarranted egotism for me to affirm that two and two are four; to another intelligence two and two may be seventy-seven; to maintain that space is or is limitless; to another intelligence space may not be, or may have limits; to claim that anything is, because it is impossible to think otherwise. My mental constitution compels me to see as I do, but that is no ground for assuming that I see truly. In short, agnosticism denies the trustworthiness of our faculties. Notice, then, that all proof is futile. I cannot prove that I know, for in that proof I necessarily assume that I do know. If everything must be proved, nothing can be proved. There must be a starting point. How, moreover, is the agnostic to convince us of the truth of his position? He says we cannot trust our faculties; yet he does trust them and assumes that we trust them, in telling us we cannot; otherwise why argue? why address himself to our conviction? Thus at the outset the agnostic annihilates himself. And it need be no stumbling block that the validity of knowledge cannot be proven. It is above proof. It is the primitive condition of reason; the primary element of intellectual life; stronger evidence than a demonstration—for it is necessity.

The agnostic seems to base the burden of his philosophy upon these two points: 1st, Reality is out of all relation to the mind; and 2nd, We can only know related things, hence we cannot know reality. Knowledge of reality must be knowledge of non-relation. The great blow which he strikes at human knowledge is the assertion that it is related to human faculties. If we could in some way acquire knowledge which was not related to our faculties, we might then rely upon it. I cannot know pure being because I cannot know being without attributes. I hold a piece of paper in my hand and claim that that is the reality. "No," says the agnostic, "you simply have impressions of attributes—length, breadth, and thickness, and the thing in itself, apart from these, is incognizable." But what is a thing in itself? What is being without attributes? How is the agnostic justified in claiming that there is a pure reality, "apart from attributes, apart from relation," apart from surroundings, apart, indeed from itself? When he claims so positively that this misty something, if such it be, cannot be known, he only assumes a truism, needing no evidence for its support. We cannot discern unmanifestation. Our knowledge is indeed related to our faculties, and by this we know that we are intelligent creatures. It is the prime characteristic of intelligence that its powers are adapted to its objects of knowledge; and a wish for the contrary is equivalent to a wish for non-existence.

Is it not evident, moreover, that nothing can be affirmed of the unknown, except that it is unknown? The moment I specify what is unknown, I admit that I do know something about it. To affirm existence and deny its knowledge is contradictory. To say that is, of which there is ignorance, is impossible. There must be a line between the known and the unknown. The possession of certain qualities by an object places it on this side, and, according to the agnostic, the denial of these qualities, on the other side. But how can there be a denial of qualities of the unknown? Affirmation and denial cannot be made of that which is removed from knowledge. Total ignorance cannot be conscious ignorance. If the mind can know in one instance, it is proved capable of knowledge, and if the agnostic knows that he cannot know, he merely knows. If he affirms that he is merely in doubt, still that fact he knows, nor can he escape from it. It is strange that these philosophers should thus go on professing positive knowledge of universal ignorance. Imagine an ox, using an illustration given by Harris, professing complete ignorance of the multiplication table, and saying, "there must be, of course, a multiplication table, but it is wholly removed from my knowledge." Yet that is precisely what the agnostic does. He claims that there is reality, that it is cause, permanent and omnipresent, but that knowledge of this reality there cannot be.

On the ground of fallibility, the agnostic lays great stress. We are undoubtedly often in error. That once confidently relied upon as truth is proved to be false, therefore we can never be certain that any present belief is not open to the same liability, and hence, again, there can be no knowledge. But applying the same test as before, we are certain that we made the mistake. We have knowledge of the error—if not the objection is futile—and so the mind is capable of knowledge. The objection assumes that universal knowledge is the condition of any knowledge, or that only the infinite can know.

The philosopher again betrays him in his claim for causation. From his standpoint, the a priori idea of cause is an intellectual imposture, a subjective impression of mind, yet by this idea he affirms the existence of a fundamental reality underlying phenomena, thus unwittingly, and contrary to his position, testifying to its truth. If the notion be simply an arbitrary sensation, why insist upon any reality?

The infinite and the absolute are dwelt upon at great length by the know-nothings, as evidence against the reliability of knowledge. The infinite, we are told, we cannot know, for to know is to distinguish. To distinguish the infinite from the finite, we must predicate to it qualities which the finite does not possess, or deny to it those which the finite has. In the latter case the infinite ceases to be such, and the former is impossible. We cannot ascribe to the infinite qualities which the finite has, not, for we know no such. Hence it follows that we cannot know the infinite.

How then do we know the finite? What does finite mean? The agnostic says we can only know the finite by distinction from the finite; but equally it is true that we can only know the finite by distinction from the infinite. If there were no apprehension of the infinite as infinite, neither term would have meaning. In the claim for knowledge of the infinite is not embraced that of its complete apprehension. Our knowledge is indeed partial, but in this is no ground for falsity. This illustration has been used: "Could the inanimate worlds conceive of God from their lower degree of relations, they would conceive of him as the infinite force. This conception would be partial, though true so far as it went. No higher conception could leave out that of infinite force. So the plant world would conceive of God as the infinite life. That conception would be true, though partial. The spirit conceives of him as the infinite spirit. This is still true, but still partial." Again, we cannot know God as absolute, for if we say God exists, we co-exist, making the absolute related. Neither can he be both absolute and cause, for the same reason. When we understand absolute as meaning free, not from all relation, but from dependent and necessary relation, this objection has little weight. Neither, again, can God be infinite and cause, for at some point he has become a cause, and the infinite cannot become that which it was not. According to this, God would be compelled to assume all possible forms of existence at once, including those of sin, and thus being controlled by necessity he would cease to be infinite.

The whole agnostic philosophy, beginning by begging the question, consists of either attempted arguments, which only announce truisms, or a jugglery of words which, when tested, confute the position they are intended to establish. It is its own strongest enemy, for its positions are suicidal to itself. It "paralyzes reason" and renders inquiry impossible. Its advocates continually think and act in direct opposition to the ground they maintain, and this from necessity. When they attempt to deny the truth, their nature witnesses for it. And is here not found our ground of assurance? Must we not believe that that in accordance with which we must act, and from which we can never escape, is indeed truth? And shall we not accept the glad words of him who has said, "Ye shall know the truth?"

CLARA LOUISE SMITH,
Oberlin, 1888.

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BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

QUICK SALES AND CLOSE PROFITS OUR MOTTO.

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR

NEW SPRING GOODS

All the Latest Styles and Novelties. Everything desirable in the way of WEARING APPAREL for MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN. In

MEN'S CLOTHING

We have a large stock of SPRING OVERCOATS, and in SUITS, the Greatest Variety of Styles and Patterns we have ever shown in one Season. In

BOYS' CLOTHING

We have a Magnificent Line, and in CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS AND SHIRT WAISTS we have many New Styles and Patterns, and to the parent looking for the Best and Most Fashionable Garments for the Least Money we can offer Special Inducements.

All THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS & CAPS

As well as all the Latest Novelties in Gents' NECKWEAR and Furnishings. Our

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Contains a Larger Assortment of the BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FABRICS than any previous season, and our Prices are Lower than ever before.

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.,

CONGRESS STREET.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD!

Or do you think of using

Lumber or Paint

In large or small quantities?

If you are, you should at once call on

S.W. Parsons & Co.

DEALERS IN

BUILDING MATERIAL

AND

Carpenter's Supplies of All Kinds!

Lumber Yard and Factory north of Public Square, east side; Branch Office and Paint Depot, Worden Block, Huron Street.

NEW FIRM!!

Having recently purchased the Photograph Business of Mr. A. J. Clark, we wish to call the attention of the people of Ypsilanti to the fact that we are prepared to do the best of

Photograph Work

at the low price for Cabinets of \$2.50 per dozen. We guarantee satisfaction and the finest of work. Call at our studio and see samples. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are, yours truly,

NICHOSON & ANDERSON.

J. A. WATLING, D. D. S. L. M. JAMES, D. D. S.

WATLING & JAMES,

DENTISTS, HURON ST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired.

DETROIT RESTAURANT!

GEO. H. GRAVES

of Detroit has opened a first-class

Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlor

OPPOSITE UNION BLOCK,

Congress St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Where he will furnish Lunches and First-Class Meals at all hours, and

Table Board by Day or Week

Home-made Bread, Cakes and Pies for sale, Fruits, Confectionery, etc. 315

GRAND DISPLAY

—AT THE—

CITY MEAT MARKET

HURON ST.

We have the largest and best stock of Fresh and Salt Meats, etc., in the city. Call and see.

Smoked Hams, - - - 12 Cents

Smoked Bacon, - - - 12 Cents

Smoked Shoulders, - - - 8 Cents

H. FAIRCHILD & CO.

GOV. BEAVER, of Pennsylvania, has procured an imported rifle and is going to perfect himself in marksmanship, as becomes the Commander in Chief of the National Guard.

REV. E. P. ROE always invokes the divine blessing before beginning a new novel; but he seems never to remember the need of praying for divine mercy after having finished it.

NEW YORK CITY now has a German population of 350,000, and the German vote there numbers 70,000, making it, as is claimed, the third German city of the world, Berlin being the first and Hamburg, with 450,000, comes second.

A DRUMMER for a New York saw a sure way to make \$6,000 by investing \$5,000 belonging to the house. He lost his capital in twenty-four hours and is now figuring on whether he will get out of prison in twenty-four years.

THE number of hotels "contemplated" each year amounts to 1,800. The number built does not exceed 200. The public ought to be very thankful to the 1,100 men who take the second thought and come to the conclusion that they can't keep a tavern.

THE Rev. A. J. Swartz, of Chicago, a believer in metaphysical healing, says that a letter was recently sent by a family in New Zealand describing the symptoms of a friend in this country who was sick with diphtheria. So graphically was the epistle written that its recipients in New Zealand at once became ill from diphtheria and have not yet recovered. It would be nothing more than reasonable for some friend to send to the New Zealand invalids the photograph of somebody who is not afflicted with diphtheria.

DR. MARY WALKER has been attempting to obtain an increase of pension from Congress. She now draws \$8.50 a month from the Government—hardly enough to keep her in trousers and suspenders. She thinks the Government should give her \$50 a month. The Senate Committee on pensions has decided that Dr. Mary cannot have more than \$25 a month. This seems to be satisfactory, however, as the pantology patriot has come out in a new spring suit—light trousers, black cutaway coat, silk hat and patent leather boots.

THE young English electrician, to whose ingenuity Mr. Irving owed the clever device by which sparks are made to fly from the blade of Mephisto's sword, is the inventor of a tiny electric lamp for use in examining the passages of the throat. It was with this novel apparatus that Dr. Mackenzie examined the throat of the crown prince. The lamp is appended at the end of what looks like a long, slender penholder, and is actually put down the patient's throat. The small battery which supplies the electricity is worn about the examining surgeon's neck.

AN electrical process has been patented whereby very heavy iron may be welded more quickly and solidly than by any other method. The sheets of iron are bent into shape and the edges heavily charged with electricity, which brings them to a white heat in a very few minutes, when it can be passed through rolls and welded very quickly, leaving hardly a trace of the seam. It is asserted by those interested that a very great dynamo power is not required. It can also be utilized in laying a pipe in a trench for gas or water mains, making one long line of solid pipe if desired.

THE French Societe d'Encouragement offers prizes for discoveries and inventions of value to French industries. Prizes of \$200 each are offered for (1) the utilization of residue now wasted in factories; (2) the discovery of a new alloy; (3) the useful application of metals not employed in industry; (4) a heating apparatus for giving high temperatures rapidly and economically. Prizes of \$400 each are offered for (1) a small workshop motor; (2) improved grain-mill. Prizes of \$600 are offered for (1) the transmission of power over long distances; (2) the manufacture of glass for chemical purposes; (3) a simple and solid appliance which will indicate the progress of a train at any distance in a reliable and automatic manner. Medals, etc., must be sent to the secretary of the society, 44 Rue de Rennes, Paris.

AN important process has been patented within a few months past that bids fair to revolutionize the bond whisky trade of the country. Its purpose is to "age" whisky shortly, something that has been often tried, but not accomplished without impairing the taste or quality to such an extent as to render the processes of no value. The newly patented method is simple and inexpensive, consisting only in the injection of pure air so diffused that it touches every particle of the spirits. Henry Glass, a chemist of Christian County, Kentucky, is the inventor. For a year past some of the best whisky-makers in the country have been experimenting with the process in a small way, and they concur in the opinion that with three months' treatment new whisky, in odor and color, becomes equal to the best three to five years old goods, and without loss in proof and quantity. The method is now being tested in a large way at the distillery of M. P. Mattingly, of Owensboro, Ky. Its success in all particulars would work a radical change in the price of this staple.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From all Parts of the World.

EAST.

General Diss Debar confessed at New York Monday that he is not the legal husband of the woman who is accused of swindling Lawyer Marsh by spurious spiritual manifestations, and that he had never been divorced from his legal wife. The Madame denied the General's statement.

A resolution petitioning the General Conference for amendment of the discipline by striking out certain specifications of sinful amusements, and "making a more judicious and complete catalogue of forbidden diversions," was adopted Monday by the Methodist Episcopal preachers of Cincinnati, by a vote of 16 to 12.

League ball games Monday resulted: Chicago, 11; Indianapolis, 10—Pittsburg, 10; Detroit, 9; Washington, New York, 1 each, twelve innings—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1. H. L. Mudgett, a 60-year-old broker of New York City, has sued Mrs. Norry, a Brooklyn widow, for \$110,000 for breach of promise.

A thousand dollars worth of counterfeit silver dollars of 1887 date were passed in Erie, Pa., Monday.

A party of young men at Lockport, N. Y., Saturday night, forced their way into a school house with the assistance of Lewis S. Couch, a blacksmith, and began drinking and playing poker. Couch was detected cheating. William Rowley, a student, assisted in the game, in which Couch stabbed Rowley, who died Monday. He was highly connected, Couch escaped.

"Red" Leary, the notorious bank burglar, died at New York Monday night. He had been struck with a brick by a companion Saturday night.

John Ward, the bigamist, surrendered himself to the authorities at Worcester, O.

League ball games Saturday resulted as follows: At Indianapolis—Chicago, 8; Indianapolis, 5. At Philadelphia—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 3. At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 10; Detroit, 3. At Washington—Washington, 10; New York, 3.

Thomas White, minister of the interior for Canada, died Saturday night at Ottawa, Canada.

The base ball season of the National League was opened today. The Chicago team was defeated by the St. Louis team 5 to 4; Pittsburg vanquished Detroit in twelve innings, 5 to 3; Boston overcame the Philadelphia, 4 to 3. An event of the Chicago game was a fist fight between Esterbrook and Sullivan, in which Mr. Anson and certain spectators became verbally involved. A fine of \$25 was imposed by the umpire on the combatants, who were arrested after the game and will have to explain matters in a police court.

Business failures in the United States and Canada for the week number 195, against 222 last week.

The Rev. B. Longley, B. A., pastor of a Methodist Church at Toronto, has resigned his pastorate and severed his connection with the Methodist Church. He was accused of indiscretions with some female members of his flock.

Emma Althouse, of Attica, N. Y., who is subject to trances, awoke Friday from a thirty-three days' sleep, and immediately informed her physician that her grandfather was dead. Singular to relate, the old man had been dead for several weeks while the young woman was in her trance.

Suit has been brought at Bridgeport, Conn., by Charles A. and Anna M. Hotchkiss against other members of the family of the inventor and gun manufacturer, Benjamin Hotchkiss, who died in 1885, leaving an estate valued at \$12,000,000, and property belonging to the defendants in that state amounting to \$1,300,000 has been attached to recover plaintiff's share in this property, alleged not to have been divided according to agreement.

In a twelve-inning game at Pittsburg Friday Pittsburg defeated Detroit 5 to 2. For the latter club Getzels, pitcher, assisted twelve times, and Sutcliffe, catcher, put out fifteen men, beating all previous battery records. Ten Pittsburgers struck out.

Edward A. Bertine and John Kelly were arrested Thursday at New York for attempts to bribe a prison-keeper to permit Benson, who swindled Mexicans on Patti tickets, to escape. The keeper informed the demands of the men that party would not fare well in the next election.

The Mail and Express, of New York, has secured the services of Frank S. Gray, publisher of the Chicago Interior and Christian Hour, who will remove to New York with his family in May.

The New York Tribune's authority for the statement that the value of Senator Conkling's estate is \$250,000, and that a number of bills for professional services remain unpaid. It also says that no will has been found.

Ward, the short stop, has signed to play with the New York Base Ball club. Since the Ohio Legislature adjourned it has been discovered that, by a mistake in a bill changing the Aldermanic districts of Cincinnati, the Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati and the Eastern folk, known as the Monroe Marsh Company, sued for trespass. The Supreme Court decided Friday in favor of the Marsh Company.

Isaac Kirkpatrick and his wife Puss, both colored, living near Gallatin, Tenn., were taken from their home Wednesday night by a mob. The woman was first hanged in her night dress, and the man was then shot to death. The woman was suspected of arson, but there was no charge against her husband.

The Rev. H. E. Mott, recently refused admission to the Dubuque Presbytery on account of alleged heresy, was voted in Thursday by the presbytery at Yugo by a vote of 19 to 12.

Excitement prevails in the Chickasaw Nation over the collection of the tax of \$1 a head each month on stock owned by non-citizens. The collector is protected by a body of Chickasaw troops, as in some places the people have banded together to resist payment. Congress will be asked to interfere.

A syndicate of a dozen Chicago capitalists, organized by Mr. J. C. Shaffer, of Richmond, Ind., formerly of Chicago, has purchased the property of the Citizens' Street Railway Company of Indianapolis, Ind., for a consideration, it is said, of over a million dollars, and took possession Wednesday. Mr. Shaffer will be manager and Mr. C. B. Holmes, of the Chicago Street Railway Company, President.

600 pounds of explosive gelatine, can be fired twice a minute.

Mayor T. C. Lewis, of Olean, N. Y., re-elected for the third time, has eloped with the daughter of M. B. Benfey, a prominent merchant, deserting his wife and two children.

Roadhouse, the well-known base ball pitcher, has not yet reported to the Boston club. He has been offered \$2,000 for the season and \$5,000 for the year, but demands higher figures. The Boston management refuses to sell him, and threaten to place his name on the blacklist should he not report previous to May 1st.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A quack doctor who settled near Nevada, Iowa, some months ago, won the confidence of the neighbors to such an extent that he was able to borrow a good deal of money without security, his last exploit being to buy a fine team and carriage of George B. Kooser, paying \$50 down and giving a chattel mortgage on the outfit for the rest. Then he left with the team and is not expected back unless the officers find him.

The corner-stone of Grant Memorial Hall at the State University grounds at Lincoln, Neb., was laid Monday with appropriate ceremonies.

General Rea, of the G. A. R., said at St. Louis, Monday, that in the past three months 14,000 names had been added to the rolls of the organization.

The Limer Brewey, of Clinton, Ia., Monday won its appeal to District Court against the condemnation of \$2,000 worth of beer seized by the Sheriff on a search recently, the court ordering the beer returned. It also ordered a permanent injunction against the brewery to take effect May 1.

Blanche Connors, a woman of mulatto and Cherokee descent was convicted of murder in the first degree at Kansas City, Mo., Monday, the first woman to be so convicted in that State.

English millers at St. Paul, Minn., are perfecting arrangements for the direct shipment of Minnesota and Dakota wheat in its purity.

The Rev. John Riley, of Topeka, Kan., was convicted of sending obscene matter through the mails. Other charges of immorality are pending against him.

Paul Boynton, the noted swimmer, terminated his 50-mile swim at Evansville, Ind., having lost seventy-six pounds of flesh.

Suit has been begun at Springfield, Ill., to collect \$30,000 from ex-United States Marshal John Wheeler and his bondsmen. It is claimed that this amount was collected from the government for fraudulent and illegal fees. A criminal prosecution of the case some time ago resulted in an acquittal.

The new capitol at Austin, Tex., was opened for the first time, Saturday night.

Captains Munoz and Calera, who recently crossed over from Piedras Negras to Eagle Pass, Tex., to arrest a deserter, were found guilty by Mexican court-martial Friday and each sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

An announcement of the Q. R. Road that it will not accept a sustaining rate after May 10th is taken to mean that another freight war is impending, which will be the most severe ever known in the West.

In the ruins of the Bethel Home fire at St. Louis, three bodies were found Friday morning, making four dead victims. Four others are in the hospital, badly injured. The studies of the frantic leaders to escape from the flames are said to have been desperate. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

An entire family named Lathrop, father, mother and three children, occupants of a hotel near Wolf River, at Embarras, Wis., were swept away by the floods Thursday night and drowned.

Eight horse thieves were caught by an armed posse thirty miles from Purcell, I. T., recently, after a running fight, and strung up without mercy on the gallows. Some of the posse were killed.

N. B. Lester was hanged Friday, at Lebanon, Tenn., for the murder of Lieutenant J. T. Lane. On the scaffold Lester maintained that his victim betrayed him. Lester ruined his home, and also said that he expected to go straight to heaven.

Hriman W. Jackson, of the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, father of Secretary of State Jackson, of Iowa, died Friday, aged 70, at Washington, where he held an official position in the War Department.

Senator Spooner will deliver the oration at the exercises on the field of Gettysburg, June 30, at the unveiling of the monument to the Wisconsin soldiers who sacrificed their lives there.

Eastern gentlemen some time ago purchased marshes in the vicinity of Monroe, Mich., and converted them into a hunting preserve, comprising nearly all the fine shooting territory in that district. Pot-hunters and sportsmen invaded the preserve, and the Eastern folk, known as the Monroe Marsh Company, sued for trespass. The Supreme Court decided Friday in favor of the Marsh Company.

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A jury at St. Louis Thursday granted David S. Fotheringham \$20,000 damages against the Adams Express Company. Fotheringham, express messenger at the time, had been arrested for complicity in the "Jim Tammany" case.

The first run of Dakota tin ore was made Thursday in the School of Mines at Rapid City, and proved a complete success. Plans have been prepared for the erection of extensive works.

Five intoxicated Indians were drowned Tuesday at Trempealeau, Wis., while attempting to drag their canoes across a raft of logs.

An incendiary fire Tuesday night destroyed the stables of Senator Stanford at Palo Alto, Cal. The trotters Clifton Belle, Rexford, Malden, Norline, and Kring Kinda were burned, and it is feared that Kring Kinda and Azmore also perished. Palo Alto Manzanilla, Cedrie, and others were badly injured and some not live. The financial loss is about \$200,000.

The south-bound Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City passenger train crashed into a freight on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, at the New Hampton, Ia., crossing, early Wednesday morning, trouble with the air-brakes causing the accident. Considerable damage was done, and Engineer and Conductor were slightly injured. After the wreck, while coupling

cars, Brakeman H. O. Stewart was severely, perhaps fatally hurt.

A woman, arrested for poisoning her neighbor's chickens, was discharged Wednesday at Milwaukee by Judge Mallory, who decided that the hen is not a domestic animal, and that the law provides no penalty for the alleged offense.

Moses Fraley, the "beet" grain operator at St. Louis, closed his deals Wednesday, losing about \$900,000. He was short 4,500,000 bushels of corn and 3,500,000 bushels of wheat. It is said that before this deal Fraley was worth \$7,500,000.

Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois; Senator Allison, of Iowa; Governor Foraker, of Ohio; Congressman Beck, of Michigan; and Professor Morey, of Rochester, N. Y., University, are announced as the judges of the interstate collegiate oratorical contest at Greencastle, Ind., May 3.

At Nebraska City, Neb., Tuesday night, Joseph M. Brown, an engineer who had taken the place of one of the strikers, was attacked and fatally clubbed by three unknown men.

The Iowa State Amateur Rowing Association will hold a regatta at Spirit Lake July 24 and 25.

Lth CONGRESS.

SENATE.—At the close of morning business, on the 16th, Senator Farwell delivered a speech in favor of the maintenance of the national banking system, and was followed by Senators Stewart, Beck and Reagan, in a general financial discussion. The Dakota Admission bill then came up, Senator Spooner taking the floor in its support. Mr. Stewart has introduced a bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of Chief Justice Waite. The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the Reservoir bill, and it goes to the President, who, it is understood, will sign it at once. The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds passed a resolution on the bill for public buildings as follows: At Burlington, Iowa, \$100,000; Allentown, Penn., \$100,000; Lancaster, Penn., \$100,000; Charleston, W. Va., \$20,000; New York, \$200,000; Akron, Ohio, \$75,000; Key West, Fla., \$175,000; San Diego, Cal., \$200,000; and Wichita, Kas., \$100,000. The conference committee upon the bill which will both houses of Congress providing for a conference in Washington next Spring of representatives of the various American Governments, most recently proposed, is being considered upon will appropriate \$75,000 will declare that the subjects of discussion must be fully specified in advance and will authorize the President to call a conference of the President, two by the Senate and two by the House.

HOUSE.—In the House on the 16th, under instruction given by the House, the bill of Louisiana moved to suspend the rule and put the River and Harbor bill upon its passage. Mr. Anderson of Kansas demanded the suspension of the rule for public buildings as follows: At Burlington, Iowa, \$100,000; Allentown, Penn., \$100,000; Lancaster, Penn., \$100,000; Charleston, W. Va., \$20,000; New York, \$200,000; Akron, Ohio, \$75,000; Key West, Fla., \$175,000; San Diego, Cal., \$200,000; and Wichita, Kas., \$100,000. The conference committee upon the bill which will both houses of Congress providing for a conference in Washington next Spring of representatives of the various American Governments, most recently proposed, is being considered upon will appropriate \$75,000 will declare that the subjects of discussion must be fully specified in advance and will authorize the President to call a conference of the President, two by the Senate and two by the House.

HOUSE.—The opening debate on the Mills tariff bill in the House was made by Mr. Mills on the 17th followed by Judge Kelley each of whom spoke for over two hours. The bill is a measure to amend the tariff by the Speaker's clerk shows that as early as the first week of the session members entered their names for debate. Thus far seven have been heard, and the bill is expected to be passed by the House in a few days.

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CONKLING AT REST.

The Famous Senator Succumbs to the Grim Reaper—His Last Hours Painful.

The End Was Peaceful—The Dying Man Unconscious for Hours—Sketch of His Life.

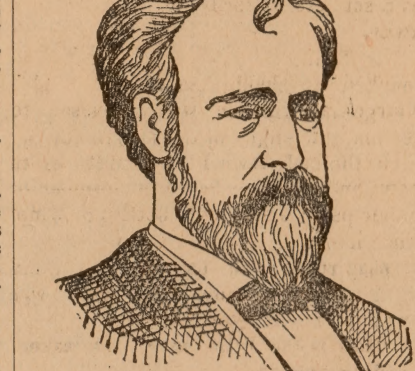
Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling died at 1:50 o'clock Wednesday morning in his room in the Hoffman House annex. The rapid decline which his physicians feared began early Tuesday. He was hardly conscious in the forenoon, and he sank swiftly into the coma that precedes death.

He lay for hours with his pulse rising, faint counting, until late at night his faint breath could not be detected, and his breathing quickened to intense rapidity.

When at last his breath left him, and he was still, there were beside his bed his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Oakman; Judge Cox, his nephew; Dr. Anderson, and the colored nurse.

Mr. Conkling passed away without moving a limb. He looked as though peacefully sleeping.

Within doors there were between forty



THE DEAD SENATOR.

and fifty persons waiting to hear the worst. They were composed chiefly of representatives of the press and friends of the dead Senator.

Judge Cox came to the door shortly after 2 a. m. and announced the death of Mr. Conkling at 1:50 a. m. Mr. Conkling died in the rear chamber on the second floor of the residence. His bed faced the west. It was a dreadful struggle that the patient fought against grim death, but at the last his end was peaceful and unaccompanied by pain. His sorrowing wife and daughter were weeping at his side, but the once keen eyes were glazed and set in the unequal struggle. Mrs. Conkling and her daughter bore up bravely, but the elderly lady was the most prostrated. Mrs. Oakman supported her mother.

The ashen pallor deepened upon the emaciated face of the sufferer. Mr. Conkling gasped three or four times and passed away. In death the lines about his mouth and on his face were slightly drawn, but still his face seemed natural.

Mrs. Conkling is alone with her daughter, and is completely prostrated with grief.

The interment will be at Utica, N. Y.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

Dr. Fordyce Barker seemed quite overcome as he stood on the steps of Mr. Conkling's house Tuesday afternoon and told the story of his struggle with the snow on the patient. The sad news spread rapidly in the Hoffman House, and was ticked off by wire to a sorrowing country. The friends who came to make a last call went away with sorrowful faces. The doctors have based the hope exclusively on the patient's splendid physique. Putting this magnificent physique to a severe test during the blizzard of March 12 is said to be the very cause of Mr. Conkling's illness.

Mr. Conkling delighted in telling the story of his struggle with the snow on the evening from his office on Wall street to his home on West Twenty-fourth street. For two weeks after his heroic deed he continued to work, and at last, on March 30, had to succumb. On April 3 he called Dr. A. C. Barker, of New York, to his residence, and consultation, determined on performing one of the most delicate operations known to surgical science. Physical diagnosis proved that a pus sac lay inside the skull back of the ear. In the operation the rather awkward technique was dispensed with. In order to give vent to the pus, which doubtless bore on the brain, Dr. Sands made a lateral incision in the scalp, and then a sharp chisel was placed on the exposed mastoid bone. With one sharp stroke of the chisel was brought through the bone, and freely flowing, and the fever was reduced. Temporary relief followed.

All Tuesday afternoon the sick statesman lay motionless in his bed in the Hoffman House annex. He occasionally moved his arms, but these were under the bed covering. He lay on his right side, and his head was wedged on the left side of his head might not get irritated. This cut, it will be understood, is the one Dr. Sands made when he operated in his endeavor to save the ex-Senator's life.

The strong frame that in his delirium required the sturdy porters of the Hoffman House to hold even while wasted by disease, now lay low and almost lifeless in the hands of the Great Destroyer. The breathing of those powerful lungs whose musical but sonorous sounds reverberated through the corridors of his household, and the heart, and became gradually slower and more labored, until their action ceased forever.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Roscoe Conkling was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1828. His father, Albert Conkling, was a representative in the Seventeenth Congress, and afterward filled the position of United States Judge for the Northern District of New York and Minister to Mexico. Roscoe received a common school and academic education. Removing to Auburn and Geneva with his father, he studied law three years under his tuition. In 1846 he entered the law office of Spencer & Kernan in Utica, and in 1849 was appointed by Hamilton Fish District Attorney of Oneida County, several months before he attained his majority. On the day he was 21 he was admitted to the bar. During the next decade he disclosed rare qualities of management, and became a leader of local politics. In law he ranked with the first of the profession as an advocate. The triumph he achieved at the bar, and which were his passports to public preference, were gained before he reached the age of 29. After that he accepted but few cases, and against the final passage of the Freedmen's bill he was called to the aid of his friend, Governor Horatio Seymour. In 1853 he was elected mayor of Utica, and in November of the same year he was elected a Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress. He took his seat at the beginning of his first session, in December, 1859. A session noted for its long and bitter contest over the Speakership. He was re-elected in 1860 and entered the Thirty-seventh Congress at the opening of the special session convened by President Lincoln, July 4, 1861. In this Congress Roscoe Conkling was Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and also of a special committee appointed to frame a bankruptcy law. A candidate for re-election to the Thirty-eighth Congress, he was defeated by his old law partner, Francis Kernan. In 1864 Conkling defeated him, serving on the Committees on Ways and Means and on Reconstruction. He started the Nation by an attack on the tactics of General McClellan, and gave the keynote for earnestness in all future war legislation. When the war was over, when vaccination prevailed. In February, 1862, he opposed Mr. Spaulding's legal tender act by speech and vote, sustaining, contrary to the prevailing party policy, Mr. Horton's amendment providing for the issue of an interest-bearing note, and against the final passage of the bill as amended by Thaddeus Stevens. In the same session he voted for the

payment of interest on the debt in coin. Mr. Conkling was a firm upholder of all legislation tending to uphold the hands of the administration in prosecuting the war for the suppression of the rebellion. In the fall of 1865 he was elected to the Fortieth Congress, but before that Congress met he was elected to succeed Judge Ira Harris as United States Senator from the State of New York. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1867, and was re-elected twice, his second term beginning March 4, 1873, and his third term March 4, 1879. He was a zealous supporter of General Grant's administration. The general policy of that administration toward the South was largely directed by Senator Conkling, who advocated it with all the powers of his eloquence and all the potency of his personal and political influence. He was also largely instrumental in the inception and passage of the civil rights bill. In 1876 he took a prominent part in forming the act for the Electoral Commission, and in carrying it through. In 1880 Senator Conkling led the great forces at the Republican nominating convention in Chicago, and made the speech putting him in nomination. Soon after the election of President Garfield he differed from him on questions of public policy, in 1881 he resigned his seat in the Senate and applied to the Legislature of New York for reindorsement and reelection. He failed in this, and retired from politics, resuming the active practice of the law to redeem his fortunes, which were sadly shattered. He speedily assumed the foremost position at the New York bar, and was engaged in a number of cases of prominent and remunerative cases. Of late years he had been repeatedly solicited to re-enter politics, and his recent refusal had indicated that he might reconsider the resolution he

The Twins.

BY BETH.

Gen and Jen were "sweet sixteen," and as full of fun as two girls born in the country but reared in town could be.

Their father was a teacher and had given his daughters unusual advantages accruing from an education under his own efficient management. And now, after thirty years of teaching, he had settled down in the quiet town of Brookside, his native village, for a brief rest. His daughters had graduated with high honors and were very loth to leave the pleasant companionship of school life for the humdrum routine of a little country place. But their spirits were not dampened much.

"We'll have some fun anyhow," they promised themselves, "if we don't have the boys and girls to help us."

And this is what they did—

But I will digress a trifle and give a brief description of the lassies.

Jen and Gen Howell were two as sweet maidens as ever breathed the heated air of Pennsylvania school rooms, or inhaled, in healthy draughts, the life-giving atmosphere of old Vermont. Their full names were Jennie Bronson, and Gentian Bronson Howell, and very much alike were they in personal appearance, but most dissimilar in manner and disposition.

One could never discover the dainty modesty and bashfulness of the blue-eyed gentian in its namesake, dashing, beautiful Gen Howell. In fact she had such a gay and reassuring manner that her fond father often called her Gent in sport. Yet, though his eyes would flash with pride when gazing on this charming girl, his glance would linger longer on the sweet peach-bloom face of the more retiring Jennie, for in her he saw mirrored the winning and noble sacrificing spirit of his fair young wife, who slept beneath the daisied soil of the village cemetery.

Their faces were both most fair, their hair a lovely gleaming gold, their eyes brown. Gen's merry and daring, Jen's clear and full of worship for her mischievous sister.

Gen's mouth was her sweetest feature, being full, red and ever rippling with laughter or song; but Jen's chin, white, firm and cleft with a dimple, fully matched the peerless lips of her twin.

And now let us see what these maidens did.

One morning Mr. Howell tossed a letter in Gen's lap.

"From Grace Linwood," she exclaimed, and rapidly perusing the pages she burst into loud peals of laughter. "Jen, where are you, dear, she cried?" and as her twin appeared, she exclaimed: "Oh, here's the best fun that ever was! You know Grace has a cousin Guy. Well, he had heard Grace talk so much about Gen Howell that he wants her picture. He's very fond of merry girls, yet wants them spirituelle and thoughtful too. Grace has never told him there are two of us, and says in order to please his fastidious taste we'd better get a composite photograph."

"As you're such a precious little saint, and I a terrible old mad-cap, combined we'll just strike his fancy. And how we will fool his majesty! What do you say, Jen?"

Of course Jen consented as she did to all her wily sister's plans. Next day saw the two girls on Pet's back, riding to the village four miles away. They had a merry time sitting for the negative and returned in high spirits.

In a few days the photograph was mailed to Grace to be given to her cousin. And how delighted he was with the exquisite likeness. It seemed to embody every feature of his ideal—the golden hair crowning the regal yet modest head, the radiant eyes, frank, daring, yet lowered with bewitching shyness; the rosy mouth, sweet, true and mirthful, with the white cleft chin.

Enraptured, he hastened to show the picture to a friend, who immediately proposed a visit to the charming original, and so it happened that Guy had promised another visit, so could not go, and his friend Don Carrington decided to go alone.

One bright morning in August as Gen was strolling through the woods, she met a fine looking young man who tipped his hat most gracefully and held her astonished gaze the composite photograph.

"O, is it you, Mr. Linwood?" she cried. "But then I might have known it was, as you look exactly as I thought you would."

"Ah, she has taken me for Guy," thinks Don. "Well, as I am just what she expected, let it go. I'll not be responsible for consequences, however."

Gen invited him to her home, and, with much gay banter, retraced her steps to the house. What was the young man's surprise, however, on approaching the dwelling, to discover a fair and gentle face at the gate the exact image of his companion's.

With quick wit, Gen introduced her better half to "Mr. Linwood."

"Ah, my ladies," exclaimed he, in an aside, "I see through this little game. Haven't studied photography all summer for nothing. Never mind, there'll be a general reckoning after a while."

Six weeks flew by. Don Carrington accompanied the sisters to all the country hops and picnics, finding in the laughing eyes of Gentian Howell the very wells of his heart's delight. There came a day when Don could no longer keep back the avowed trembling on his lips, and so, with many tender words, he wooed and won Gen's happy heart. But, feeling his treachery in passing under his friend's name, he disclosed his own deceit and introduced himself as Donald Carrington.

The deception was counted "a glorious old joke" by mischievous Gen, and for the first time in

her life she decided to keep it a secret from Jennie. "Don," she said, "we'll have him come here and meet sister, and then won't there be a jubilee?"

So Don telegraphed to Guy that "the original was too much for him, and he must come immediately." Guy immediately answered this curious summons by hurrying to Brookside. On his arrival Jen was admitted to the double secret of her sister's betrothal and Don's deception.

It is hardly necessary to say that the real Guy was soon fascinated by the womanly beauty of Jen, and another year proclaimed the beautiful twins, Gen and Jen Howell, the adored wives of Don Carrington and Guy Linwood.

Their marriage was all the happier on account of the general misunderstanding, and as Guy says: "Any way, Don didn't cheat me out of Jen."

And it all happened because of a composite photograph—Yankee Blade.

Bits From Beggardom.

Are there, then, we may be asked, no genuine beggars? And the answer is, not one. My old soldier was a humbug like the rest. His ragged boots were, in the stage phrase, properties; while boots were given him again and again, and always gladly accepted; and the next day, there he was on the road as usual, with toes exposed. His boots were his method; they were the man's trade; without his boots he would have starved; he did not live by charity, but by appealing to a gross taste in the public, which loves the limelight on the actor's face, and the toes out of the beggar's boots. There is a true poverty which no one sees, a false and merely mimetic poverty, which usurps its place and dress, and lives, and above all drinks, on the fruits of usurpation. The true poverty does not go into the streets; the banker may rest assured, he has never put a penny in his hand. The self-respecting poor beg from each other; never from the rich. To live in the frock-coated ranks of life, to hear caressing scenes of gratitude rehearsed for twopenny, a man might suppose that giving was a thing gone out of fashion; yet it goes forward on a scale so great as to fill me with surprise. In the houses of the working class, all day long there will be a foot upon the stair; all day long there will be knocking at the doors; beggars come, beggars go, without stint, hardly with intermission, from morning till night; and meanwhile, in the same city and but a few streets off, the castles of the rich stand unsummoned. Get the tale of any honest tramp, you will find it was always the poor who helped him; got the truth from any workman who has met misfortune, it was always next door that he would go for help, or only with such exceptions as are said to prove a rule; look at the course of the mimetic beggar, it is through the poor quarters that he trails his passage, showing his bandages to every window, piercing even to the attics with his nasal song. Here is a remarkable state of things in our Christian-commonwealths, that the poor only should be asked to give.—Robert Louis Stevenson, in Scribner's Magazine.

A Fortune in Her Old Stockings.

The "long stocking" of French peasants is proverbial. Sometimes there are several long stockings, as well as wooden shoes, in which banknotes and bullion are piled promiscuously. This was the case the other day at a town called Gisseysou-Flavigny, in Burgundy, where an old countrywoman, who had long been known for her penurious habits, died. She had inhabited a veritable pigsty, and her emaciated body was found on a heap of rags and rubbish. In her cotton stockings and sabots were found notes and gold amounting to almost £2,000, numerous trinkets of considerable value, and securities worth more than £5,000. The local squire who was called in by the relatives could hardly believe his eyes when he made the inventory of the estate. Rather unseemingly rejoicings were indulged in by the next of kin, who had organized a kind of Hibernian wake in the old woman's house; and when the undertaker's people came to take the body for burial they found the whole place littered with wine bottles. The very best Burgundy only had been consumed on the premises by the heirs.—London Telegraph.

A Good Way to Save Big Money.

"It is a good thing to keep an account of your small expenses," ex-Minister John Bigelow once said to an acquaintance, as he entered an item in his note book. His listener smiled at the remark, but took it in good part. In recently telling the story of his experience, he said that, up to that time, he had never thought of the amount it cost him annually for cigars and drinks and treats, and other sundries. He began to itemize the cost daily. He was amazed at the end of the year when he footed up the sum of \$750. A change was wrought in him. He determined that, for the next year, he would keep such expenses down to one-third of the sum in question. "And now," he said, "within ten years I have profited by Mr. Bigelow's advice to the amount of \$5,000, which I have handed over to my wife to keep for hard times; and I have not become mean, either."

The Artist Tells Her Secret.

Lady—"I like your pictures so much, and I would dearly love to be an artist. Won't you tell me the secret how to do it?"

Artist—"Most willingly, madam. You have only to select the right colors and put them on the right place."

"Oh, thanks, awfully. I shall go home now and commence right away."

—Texas Siftings.

Country Editor (to office boy)—

"Get a brick and prop up this stove." "There isn't a brick around." "There are several. Where are the ones that were hurled through the window at me last night?"—Lincoln Journal.

The Finger of Fate.

"Is she not beautiful, cousin Godfrey?"

"Very beautiful, Merer." The young man looked across the ball-room to a lovely girl who sat in an embrasure near the windows, a flush of excitement on her face.

"Then let me introduce you, I am sure you will find her as charming in mind as in feature. Come."

"No, not to-night," said Dr. Lamer. "The fate of a little child hangs on my hands and I dare not remain longer—no, not even to dance with Valerie Blair," and he left the room hastily before he could have time to hesitate.

Valerie had a chance to speak to Merer during the evening. "Is it true that Dr. Lamer refused to be introduced to me?" she asked.

"Yes," said the other, "but you must not be angry with him; he left the ball-room to visit a dying child."

"Oh, I'm not angry," said Valerie with a laugh, shaking out her white draperies. "I know what a noble man he is, and that he probably regards me as a soulless butterfly," as she swept away.

Dr. Lamer in the meantime had reached the shabby garret where his charge lay ill. He was surprised to see many changes in the apartment.

On the bed was a heavy quilt, quite new; on the table were a number of paper parcels and some bottles of wine. The chair in which the woman sat was an easy rocker and had entered there in his absence; about the baby was wrapped a soft, warm shawl.

"How is the little one?" he asked, bending over it.

For answer the mother burst into low but passionate sobs.

"Dying—dying, doctor," she said hoarsely, baring the small pinched face on her bosom, that he might see its ashen pallor.

And he saw that she had told him the truth.

"And you are all alone!" he said, pitifully. "Is there no friend—no woman who would stay here to-night?"

"I have no friend; I know nobody; none are kind to the poor, doctor—none, but a beautiful girl who came like an angel after you had gone. She was on her way to a ball, but she stayed here almost an hour, and said she would come again in the morning. She sent me so many things, but too late—too late! Poor Jack is worse, and baby, baby!"

She moaned out the word in such a way that Godfrey Lamer's eyes grew dim as he listened.

"How sad," he thought, "when in this city there are women, so delicate and heart-sick, to think that other women who could aid and comfort, spend their nights in dancing and their days in the study of fashions!"

With the bitter thought came the memory of the fair face of Valerie Blair, as he had seen it an hour before, under the gaslight, brilliant with beauty, full of the brightness of laughter.

"How every nerve in her body would shrink from contact with this poverty, of which she is so unconscious, although it is so near her!" he told himself with a curling lip.

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it not fated that they should meet, though not in a ball room?

By the time they reached Miss Blair's home they were chatting like old friends.

"I think you saved my life to-day," said Valerie, as she bade him good-by at the door. "I am very grateful Dr. Lamer!"

"There is a way to prove your gratitude, Miss Blair."

"Pray tell me of it."

"Grant me permission to call on you; give me a place on the list of your friends."

A faint flush colored her face under his glance.

"Willingly!" she said softly, earnestly.

Meeting often, such a man and such a woman must find in love, which, after all, is but finding in each other the strongest kind of sympathy—that similarity of the soul which makes the love eternal.

"Why," cried Merer, when her cousin told her he was engaged to Valerie, "it is only a few months since you declined an introduction to her."

"I but waited for an introduction at the hands of fate," he laughed. "I did not decline that, cousin."

The Latest Swindle.

Parties are traveling through Central Ohio with a new confidence game which is being practiced on farmers and others, by which the schemers have enriched themselves some \$6,000.

Agents are employed to secure orders for groceries at ruinously low prices. The goods are delivered by the cartload, each man's purchase wrapped in a separate package and marked with his name. Collections are made at once. The victim, on opening his package at home, finds short weight or adulterated goods, and in some instances almost worthless stuff. One carload netted the swindlers over \$800.

Farmers, looking for bargains, are the principal sufferers.—Lima (O.) Gazette.

He Got the Lesson.

"Got a pencil?" asked a farmer on the market the other day of a citizen.

"Now, then, let's figure a bit."

"What?"

"Well, I come in most every day with something, and generally start for home about dusk. One boy in particular up Grand River avenue has bothered me a great deal by 'hitching on.' The other night I thought I'd give him a lesson. When he got on I grabbed his cap."

"And the boy?"

"He sat down on some bags of oats I hadn't sold and was taking back home, and didn't seem to care much about it. He rode about a mile and then rode off without his cap."

"But what about the figgers?"

"I'm coming to them. He threw out six empty bags worth thirty-five cents each. He slashed into three bags full of oats with his knife and let 'em run out. He threw away a new tea kettle which cost me eighty cents, and he dropped overboard a horse blanket for which I paid \$1. Add up these sums, subtract a two shilling cap and see how much I came out ahead.—Detroit Free Press.

Perverting Intelligence.

The wiles of the criminal classes are often so ingenious that I can't help believing that if those who practice them were to turn their energies into other courses they would attain no small meed of honor and fame. Some little time ago, for example, a burglar was caught red-handed in a strong room, opening a safe with a key that could not have been more perfect had it been supplied by the maker of the lock. The man, after having been convicted, was asked to say how he had obtained the key.

"Nothing easier," he replied. "We knew who carried the key and what it was like, so me and my pals got into the same railway carriage with your manager when he was going home one day. One of us had a bag which he couldn't open. Has any gentleman key?" he asked. Your manager produced his bunch, and my pal, who had wax in his palm, while appearing to open his bag, took a likeness of the key of the safe. There's the secret for you."—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

A Devoted Family.

"Yes," said the principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary to the proud parent, "you ought to be happy, my dear sir, to be the father of so large a family, all the members of which appear to be so devoted to one another."

"Large family! Devoted?" gasped the old gentleman in amazement. "What on earth do you mean, ma'am?"

"Why, yes, indeed," said the principal, beaming through her glasses; "no less than eleven of Gussie's brothers have been here this winter to take her out sleigh-riding, and she tells me she expects the tall one with blue eyes, again to-morrow."—Puck.

Speaking Freely.

Minister (making a pastoral call): "It grieves me, my dear Madam, to discover traces of tears upon your face. Remember, Mrs. Hendricks, that he whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth. If you would speak freely to me, I might—"

Mrs. Hendricks: "Oh, it is nothing, Mr. Goodman. We are to have fried onions for supper and I have been peeling them; that is all."—Epoch.

A New Theory of Divorce.

"I don't want to leave my husband," said an indignant wife, "for he is a real nice man and I like him. But once in a while he takes too much wine, to say nothing of other cheaper and stronger drinks, and then he is positively insufferable. If I could get some sort of divorce that would work when he is full and stop working when he is sober, that would answer my purpose perfectly. But a woman has mighty little show in this country."—Omaha World.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

O Some More of Mr. Bowser's Squirmings.

"My dear child," said an old aunt of mine the day I was married, "have you got all your husbands love letters?"

"Of course."

"And now that you are married you will probably burn 'em?"

"That's just what I was going to do."

"Well don't. Keep 'em to the longest day you live."

"But why?"

"Because they will be stronger weapons than all your tears, pleadings or arguments. Nothing will bring a husband to time like a sight of some of the love letters he wrote before marriage."

I took her advice, and have always been glad I did. On several occasions I have used them to bring Mr. Bowser down off his high horse, and the fact that they bother his peace of mind is proved by the other fact that he had several times hunted the house over in my absence in hopes to lay hands on them.

Something went wrong at the office the other day and he came home cantankerous. He held in until we got to the supper table, and then broke out with:

"Got any name for these things here?"

"Yes, dear. Those are called biscuits."

"Well, the man who calls 'em fit to eat ought to be shot!" Mr. Bowser, why is it I can never get anything decent to eat in my own house?"

"Why, Mr. Bowser! No one could take more pains than we do. In order that the biscuit might be extra good I went out and made them myself."

"Humph!"

"There was a time, Mr. Bowser, when you raved over my cooking."

"Never! I knew from the day I set eyes on you wading across a mud puddle that you could never cook. You can sing very well—as well as some bad actresses—but you can't cook."

"And if I will prove that you once hungered for my cooking you will—"

"I will give you \$50 cash in hand."

After supper I went up stairs and brought down several letters. Mr. Bowser had got his nose into a magazine and wanted the matter dropped, but I read to him the following extract:

"And thought, darling, while eating supper that night, how proud I should be over your delicious cooking when we had a home of our own. The thought of those biscuits alone makes me hungry. Good-bye, my pet."

"Who wrote that?" sternly demanded Mr. Bowser.

"You did."

"When?"

"Three months before our marriage."

"Never!"

"But here's the letter dated and signed."

"It is a base forgery, and the forger must beware! How could I have praised your cooking?"

"You also used to praise my singing, Mr. Bowser."

"Never!"

"Oh, but you did. Let me read: 'And, precious pet of mine, let me again thank you for that beautiful song, 'The Lover's Farewell,' and the exquisite manner in which you rendered it. It drew tears from my eyes, and I was not ashamed of them. You have one of the purest, dearest voices I ever heard.'"

"Who wrote that?" he gasped.

"You did."

"Mrs. Bowser, don't carry this thing too far! There is a limit beyond which you must not go!"

"Well, here it is, in your own writing and over your own signature. Once in a while you find out a hint that I am very dull. There was a time when you thought, different!"

"Look out, Mrs. Bowser!"

"Yes, you did! You even thought me the smarter of the two."

"W-what! Am I awake or dreaming?"

"Wide awake, Mr. Bowser. Let me read you an extract from this exhibit marked 'A.'"

"I don't see why you should go back to Vassar. Few young ladies are more accomplished or better educated. All your friends, myself included, give in to you on the matter of grammar in particular. Hope to see you as usual next Sunday, my dear little honey-suckle."

Mr. Bowser sat and looked at me like one terrified.

"And, sir, you often fling out about the size of my feet. I admit they are as large as giant's I should have ordered from a dealer, although I wear No. 3's with a great deal of comfort. Let me say, however, that your mother wears 6's, your three sisters 5's, and the two girls you keep company with before we met wear full-sized 6's with very broad toes."

"Mrs. Bowser, do you suppose I will stand such insults in my own house?" he shouted as he sprang up.

EATON MILLS.

Measles are becoming epidemic in this vicinity. About thirty were present at the anniversary wedding given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Darling at their residence on Saturday, April 14. That all enjoyed themselves, goes without saying, and a hanging lamp was left with the happy couple as a token of esteem and respect from their friends.

Mr. George Alban was the guest of T. Roberts, Sunday.

D. Russell has just got a new stock of wall paper in. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr. Jas. Bunton has begun living a bachelor's life on the Childs place.

Mrs. T. Roberts, we are happy to say, is able to resume her household duties again.

WILLIS.

Joel Powers is very feeble and his friends fear he has not long to stay with them.

Mr. Smith of Detroit visited his grandfather, Warren Smith, last week.

Daniel O'Brien took to himself a wife last week.

Abbott Russell has the foundation for an addition to his house ready for the sils.

Walter Ballard found one of his colts with a wound in the hip that he thinks was caused by a shot from some careless shooter's gun.

Smith Tabor has gone to Ypsilanti to work at the carpenter's trade this summer. Mr. Raymond and wife of Belleville visited at Willis Potter's last week.

BELLEVILLE.

Henry Lewis of Dearborn is visiting friends here.

Charles Whipple left for Cherry Hill Sunday, where he will work.

Seven pounds of girl made its appearance at the residence of Isaac T. Leonard's Wednesday.

Quite a number of our citizens set out trees, arbor day.

Miss Belle Bunton spent Sunday at Wayne.

George Little of North Manchester was in town Saturday.

The depot at Whitaker was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

There will be a dance at the Grange Hall Saturday evening.

"Dan" Gillespie and Frank Prussell of Wayne were in town Saturday.

The intermediate department of our school celebrated Arbor day by setting out a double tree.

M. D. Carr and son of Dearborn were in town Saturday.

A party of about thirty made the residence of Theodore Egloff hum last Friday evening.

The maple sugar social held at the Grange Hall, Friday evening, was a grand success.

Rev. R. L. Hewson will preach on courtship next Sunday evening.

Henry Austin, sr. is very ill, at the present writing (Wednesday).

County Superintendent Reed of Rockwood made our school a visit, Wednesday.

Can anybody tell who our game warden is?

Frank Brown of Ypsilanti is visiting here.

John Murphy Jr., of Wayne, was in town, Sunday.

A surprise party was held at the home of Fred Miller, Monday. After lots of fun, they departed leaving many presents behind them.

Ammonia in Baking Powders.

Scientific American.

Among the recent discoveries in science and chemistry, none is more important than the uses to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass off into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from ammonia. This gives it its superiority over soda and cream of tartar used alone, and has induced its use as a supplement to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than that raised by any other leavening agent. When it is acted upon by the heat of baking the leavening gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it uses itself up, as it were; the ammonia is entirely diffused, leaving no trace or residuum whatever. The light, fluffy, flaky appearance, so desirable in biscuits, etc., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest goods have been quick to avail themselves of this useful discovery, and the handsomest and best bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of ammonia, combined of course with other leavening material.

Ammonia is one of the best known products of the laboratory. It, as seems to be justly claimed for it, the application of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, biscuit and cake; it will prove a boon to dyspeptic humanity, and will speedily force itself into general use in the new field to which science has assigned it.

Lace curtains for 75c. per pair at Comstock & Co's.

Comstock & Co. carry a nice line of Brussels and ingrain carpets.

Linen crash 5c. per yard at Comstock's.

Tinsel girdles, the latest thing for dresses, just received at Comstock's.

A Big Bargain.

If taken at once, 10 room brick house on Congress St., only \$1000. All in nice order. Easy terms.

J. N. WALLACE & Co.

For Sale.

House and lot corner of Ballard and Emmet streets, No. 32. A central location, convenient to schools and churches. Terms and other information given at premises.

A Request to Settle.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Barnum & Earl are requested to call and settle their accounts. All accounts to be settled with F. H. Barnum, No. 27 Congress St.

Personal.

A young lady of seventeen summers, highly educated, refined, and of prepossessing appearance, desires to form the acquaintance of some nice young man, whom she would advise, if troubled with dyspepsia, to use that great blood purifier, Sulphur Bitters.

Scrofula is transmitted from parent to child, and thus becomes a family inheritance for generations. It is, therefore, the duty of every scrofulous person to cleanse his blood by a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Anyone wishing to engage the professional services of Miss Betsey Gates, will call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Washington street.

THE PRESIDENT'S MASCOT.

The Good Luck Brought Him by His Beautiful Wife. (Savannah News.)

"The correspondents are never weary of writing about Mrs. Cleveland. Every day brings fresh gossip concerning her, and invariably it is of a complimentary character. There is only one editor in the country who has been ungracious enough to speak disrespectfully of her, and he was speedily lifted down from his editorial chair by the gentle yet firm hand of his father. The entire press, without regard to politics, gave him a raking over that he will not speedily forget.

Not since the days of Martha Washington has the wife of a President been such a universal favorite, and her popularity is not confined to the men. She is a favorite with women. Her beauty, grace and charming manner captivate all who come in contact with her. A cursory glance over the papers of any date will reveal some pleasant allusion to her. Here is a Washington lady writing to a New York friend about her success in social circles, and a Republican politician gives it as his opinion that she is becoming a potent factor in the country's politics. Her influence, it seems, has also boomed the real estate and the matrimonial market.

The little town of Marion, Mass., where she spent a few weeks last summer, is now more prosperous than it ever was, on account of her visit, and while the residents do not exactly worship the ground she walked on, they value it much higher than they did. The young ladies who visit her, it is asserted, marry or become engaged soon after doing so. It has been noticed that Washington has lately effected an epidemic of marriages, and now the cause is explained. It may be stated, however, that Mrs. Cleveland's influence had nothing to do with the runaway matches that have not turned out well.

The President has rightly been called a lucky man. When Professor Proctor questioned the existence of luck, he probably did not have him in mind. His greatest luck was in securing Mrs. Cleveland for a wife. She seems to be a genuine "mascot."

The Golden Gowns and Hats of France.

(From the London Telegraph.)

There is a thirst for gold in Paris this winter that nothing seems to allay. A great many of the handsomest evening gowns worn at the many receptions, dinners, and balls—that are rendering this season one of the gayest on record—have some gold in their composition; now in the form of gold-bead fringes, forming a glittering shower over panel and plastron; now interwoven in the material itself, whether silk or satin, gauze or tulle, or again mingled with the embroidery needle upon such light fabric tissues as tulle, or in the shape of passementerie—arabesques executed in gold, gilt beads, and spangles, which suit heavier tissues, such as faille and velvet.

Fashion milliners, having used gold trimmings in great profusion for dressy winter bonnets, are ready to resort to it again for early spring, having discovered one new and exquisitely harmonious combination of gold and silver with colors, out of which are wrought garlands of leaves, in rich relief, and fine lace-like tracery to be mounted on bonnets made of quilted tulle, the tinted meshes of which are slightly burnished with gold.

This same place tulle composes pretty little poufs for the hair, with a few sprays of auric gold, grasses, ears of corn, or small flowerets in filigree. Lilies of the valley, hyacinths, and fern-branches in gold look very well also with bits of green velvet maiden hair, or as a finish to a ribbon rosette of the same color as the dress; colored gold buttons, too, and a couple of peacock's feathers painted with gold dust may be treated in the same way.

Struggle Between Oxen and Bears.

A man in Silver Ridge Plantation, Me., started out to look for his cows and oxen and a lot of young cattle which were out in the woods. They found their stock and started for home with them, and on their way they saw three bears sitting on their haunches, ahead of them, directly in their path. The oxen ran ahead of the cows and then turned around shaking their heads as much as to say, "Keep back, keep back! We will attend to those black fellows." Then away they ran for the enemy. One of the bears ran away, while the other two stood their ground and the oxen charged on them. Upon this the bears fled and one of the oxen chased one of the bears a mile through the woods, tossing him over his head in a fearful manner. The bear was tossed up at least twenty times and evidently had rather a lively time of it. Finally the ox returned. He had a fierce struggle and had won the battle. The men say they have seen the bears since, but that they were afraid and would run away every time.

She Raided a Poker Game.

A party of poker players had a rather exciting experience at Acconac Court House, Va. several nights ago. They were in an exciting game of draw in an upper story of a private house, when, to their utter amazement, a female figure appeared upon the scene, armed with a formidable pistol, and began to berate the men for cheating her husband, who was also engaged in the game. They all protested their innocence, and swore that they had been losers in the game. She would not listen to them, but hurled the hatchet at their heads, putting them to rout and causing some to tumble down the steps and others to leap out of the window to the ground below. She scooped in the jack pot and several private piles that had been left on the table by the frightened players, amounting in all to about \$15, and returned home in triumph with her captured booty and crestfallen husband.

Thrilling Adventure with a Hog.

Recently while Bradshaw Miles, a farmer living about ten miles from Louisville, Ky., was accompanying some laborers to their work, he noticed Joe Wilson, a Negro living on his farm, lying on the ground near a high fence, apparently lifeless. Closer inspection revealed a cord drawn tightly about Wilson's waist. When found he was unconscious and remained in that condition until next night, when he slowly recovered. He then confessed that he was attempting to steal a hog, but unfortunately slipped while climbing the fence and dropped the animal. He was nearly strangled to death when the cord, tied around his waist and encircling the hog's hind leg, broke, allowing the animal to escape and saving Wilson's life.

Wearing Apparel Sizes.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: It is astonishing to observe how few people understand the common rules of measurement in purchasing wearing apparel. For instance, a man will buy a coat that is a "size" too small or too large. A "size" smaller or a "size" larger is what he probably needs, but he does not know what a "size" is. Well, a "size" in coat is an inch, a "size" in underwear is two inches, a "size" in a sock is one inch, in a collar one half an inch, in a shirt one half an inch, in shoes one sixth of an inch, pants one inch, gloves one fourth of an inch, and hats one eighth of an inch. Very few purchasers ever understand the schedule named.

A TAILED PREHISTORIC MAN.

Discovery of the Missing Link in the Mountains of Texas.

One hundred and fifty miles east of El Paso, via the Texas and Pacific Railway, and in twenty-five miles of the road, is the new mining camp named Carrizo, where the richest silver and copper mines in Texas have recently been discovered. Immediately north of Carrizo lies that famous mountain range called the Diablo or Devil's Mountain, towering over a thousand feet above the surrounding plain. Near the summit, which is composed of lime-stone, are found numerous caves and tunnels, which extend for a distance of ten miles, and from them penetrate the mountain full 500 feet.

Indian tradition counts for these caves as the abodes of spirits or devils, and the extremely superstitious Apaches gave the haunted Diablo Mountains a wide berth. Until very recently the dark, terrible and frowning mountain has never been explored by white men, the nomadic cowboy not caring to scale its rugged heights, nor face the superstitious awe which seemed to surround the place and take possession of the intruder. Since the discovery of silver there, however, the more venturesome miners have partially explored one long cave.

N. A. Osmer, an old frontiersman, with a scientific bent on his mind, was the first white man to enter the so-called habitation of spirits. With a tallow candle and prospect pick, he penetrated the cave a hundred feet, but did not venture further. The walls of the cavern bore numerous evidences of former habitation. Implements, bone needles and pottery in excellent preservation were scattered here and there in the caves. Carcasses of bears and other huge animals were lying near a heap of ashes. The mould of ages lay deep on the floor and sides of the cavern. Surely, he thought, this was the home of the ancient cliff dweller.

Osmer then with his prospect pick began digging in a pile of dirt and was rewarded by unearthing a skeleton of gigantic proportions. First the skull, then the vertebrae were brought to light. But in the meantime his candle had burned low, and rather unnerved by the strange spectacle and the hideous moaning sound of the wind as it waved through the awful depths of the gloomy old cave, which is now the abode of the mountain lion and other ferocious beasts, Osmer retreated to daylight carrying with him the skull and backbone.

The skull he found to be that of a man. The under jaw is of mammoth size, easily receiving the head of an iron gun within its sides. The teeth are enormous molars or double teeth all around, and in a perfect state of preservation. The surprise and gratification were great in Osmer when he examined the vertebrae. It is of immense size, and the strange thing about it is that instead of terminating abruptly, as in the ordinary man, it is prolonged for eight or ten inches beyond, describing a graceful curve to the rear. While the main vertebrae is firmly set the caudal appendage is flexible. At its junction with the backbone, proper, at the usual location of the coccyx, it measures four and one half inches wide, but it narrows rapidly toward the end. Considerable of the tail has disappeared, probably by decomposition, but sufficient remains to demonstrate beyond a doubt that, at last, the long-sought man with a tail has been found in the mysterious old cavern of Northwest Texas. Mr. Osmer refuses all offers for his strange find, and keeps it closely guarded in his cabin, allowing the curious visitor to see his old cliff-dweller friend at all times.

It should be seen by scientific men, and examined, and perhaps the Darwinian theory will be forever established beyond even the shadow of a doubt. And it would, in all probability, be time well spent for men of science to visit Carrizo and further explore the prehistoric caverns of the Diablos.

FLASHES FROM FOREIGN SKIES.

—London has 444 burying grounds.

—Japan has a new Minister for Foreign Affairs in the person of Count Okuma.

—One hundred million cubic feet of gas are used in London in one day of fog.

—William O'Brien has left Ireland for the south of Europe, where he will endeavor to recuperate his health.

—Europe now owns something like \$200,000,000,000, and is paying about \$800,000,000 a year on interest account.

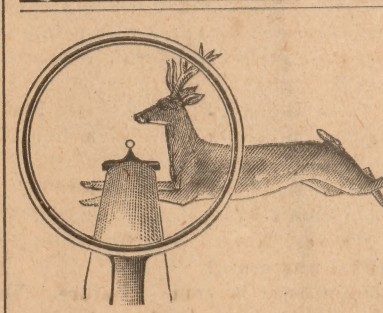
—"Dinners for a penny" are given every week to 1,000 people out of employment by a Birmingham, England, charity organization.

—"Spodobs Volapuk" appears now on the letterheads of German, French and Italian business houses, meaning "We correspond in Volapuk."

—Berry, the English hangman, has executed 113 persons up to the present time, sixteen of them having been in Ireland and two in Scotland.

—Spain will hold a world's fair at Barcelona in the coming spring. Barcelona has a population of 400,000 and holds the same relation to Spain as New York City does to the United States. The exposition will occupy an area of 125 acres.

—"The Abyssinian King John claims to be a descendant of the Queen of Sheba. He is said to have such a horror of tobacco that he has decreed that the nose of any of his subjects found taking snuff shall be cut off, while smoking or chewing forfeits life."



Common Council Proceedings.

REGULAR MEETING. MONDAY EVE., APR. 16, 1888.

Council met. Mayor presiding. Roll called. Absent Ald., DeNike and Foster.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Committees on Ways and Means reported that they had checked over bonds and coupons paid by the City Treasurer, and found following paid: City bonds Nos. 29 to 39 both inclusive \$200 each, 1 bonds \$3,500 City bonds Nos. 41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50, \$100 each, 10 bonds \$1,000 122 coupons Nos. 29 to 150 both inclusive at \$25 each \$3,050 40 coupons Nos. 61 to 100 both inclusive at \$5.00 each \$2,000

Bonds 62-67-70-72-73 \$100 each not paid or presented for payment \$7,750

Report accepted and bonds destroyed. Special committee on claim of Miss Maggie Smith for damages from defective cross-walk reported that they had investigated the claim thoroughly and recommended that an order be drawn on the contingent fund for \$100, being amount claimed.

Report accepted and claim ordered paid from contingent fund at \$100.

Ayes 8. Nays 0. Committee on Fire Dept. reported back petition of Dr. Pratt for permission to erect frame dwelling on Washington street, with recommendation that same be granted, accepted and permission granted.

Ayes 8. Nays 0.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS. Ypsilanti Gas Co. Gas and Repairs \$12 65 Frank Joslyn, Sal. Ins. and Expenses \$3 15 Voted from contingent fund.

Ayes 8. Nays 0. C. A. Shaw, Groceries \$18 49 Harris Bros. & Co., Groceries \$16 62 Davis & Co. \$6 91 Johnson & Co. \$14 22 C. King & Son \$14 22 B. F. Sweeting, wood \$20 75 C. F. Ashley, Med. attendance \$4 15 R. E. Knapp \$4 15 Wallace & Clarke, Burial \$1 00

Voted from Poor Fund. Ayes 8. Nays 0.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS. Ald. Kirk moved that an order be drawn on the contingent fund in favor of Mayor Cornwell for the sum of two dollars in gold, that being the amount due to him for two years salary.

Carried. Ayes 8. Nays 0.

Ald. Tervis moved that the amount of liquor bonds be fixed same as last year, viz., \$3,000.

Carried. Ayes, Ald. Boyce, Kirk, Folmer, Neat, Tervis, 5. Nays, Goldsmith, Roys, Norton, 3.

Ald. Kirk moved that when the Council adjourn it be to Monday Eve., Apr. 30, 8 at 7 o'clock.

Carried. On motion Council adjourned.

FRANK JOSLYN, City Clerk.

Produce Markets.

[Corrected weekly by O. A. Ainsworth & Co.]

YPSILANTI, April, 1888.	
Wheat.....	85 3/4
Corn, ears.....	50
do, shelled.....	56
Oats.....	35 3/4
Rye.....	55
Barley, 3 cwt.....	1 00 1/4
Buckwheat.....	90 3/4
Hay.....	8 00 3/4
Beans.....	75 3/4
Peas.....	85 3/4
Potatoes.....	85 3/4
Turnips.....	30
Onions.....	85
Parsnips.....	45 3/4
Cabbages, 1/2 head.....	50 3/4
Butter.....	100 3/4
Eggs.....	12



That's the best Paint in the Market.

Paint your PENINSULAR PURE PAINTS, house with these. Prepared in white, and handsome line of shades, READY MIXED for the brush or in paste form for thinning. Every can bears this guarantee: GUARANTEE OF PURITY.

We guarantee this package to contain nothing but strictly pure old process white lead and oxide of zinc, ground in pure linseed oil and dryers. Shades tinted with most permanent colors. We will pay one ounce of gold for every ounce of adulteration which this package may be found to contain.

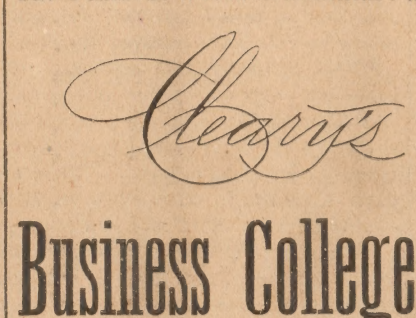
Peninsular White Lead and Color Works, Detroit, Mich.

Call and see a handsome display of these paints. PAINT YOUR KITCHEN FLOOR with PENINSULAR FLOOR PAINT. Dries hard over night. Very durable and lasting. For sale by

A. D. MORFORD, Druggist,

Headquarters for Paints and Oils, Ypsilanti, Mich.

The Business World in Miniature at



YPSILANTI, MICH.

No theory or text-book work; everything is real, the same as in the outside world. Visitors cordially invited. Circulars on application.

P. R. CLEARY,

Principal.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN!



SOMETHING NEW

Lyman's Patent Ivory Bead Front Sight AND COMBINATION REAR SIGHT.

By the use of this device, an instantaneous and unerring aim is secured. There is Nothing in the Business Equal to It. Marksmen are in ecstasies over it. Call and examine it.

Sold only in Ypsilanti by

WM. H. JUDD,

Cady's Block, South Washington St., Keeps a General Line of

SPORTING GOODS.

Careful attention given to Gunsmithing, Sewing Machine Repairing, and Fine Locksmith Work.

Grand Concert!

NORMAL HALL,

Friday Evening, April 27th, at 8 O'clock,

170---TRAINED VOICES---170

Ann Arbor Choral Union and Ypsilanti and Normal Chorus united in rendering

Handel's Acis and Galatea,

Macfarren's May Day.

Assisted by MR. CHAS. KNORR, of Chicago, MR. ARTHUR BERESFORD, of Detroit, MISS ALICE ANDRUS, of Detroit, MRS. F. H. PEASE, of Ypsilanti, and MISS IDA BELLE WINCHELL, of Ann Arbor. Together with the AMPHION CLUB of Ann Arbor.

MR. F. H. PEASE, Organist. MR. C. B. CADY, Conductor.

Miss RUTH S. PUTNAM, Miss FANNY STRONG, and Mr. ORIN CADY, Pianists.

ADMITTANCE. 50 CENTS.

Make Your Home Beautiful With Artistic Furnishing!

We invite attention to our carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

Comprising the newest and most popular styles of

PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS, DINING ROOM SUITS, BABY CARRIAGES, CURTAINS, MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Special attention given to Re-upholstering Parlor Suites, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Hair and Wool Mattresses, etc.

JUST RECEIVED---A large invoice of Lace Curtains, from \$1.00 to \$10.00; Turcoman Draperies, Opaque and Holland Window Shades in endless variety, and an immense stock of Fine and Cheap Pictures.

Wallace & Clarke.

Be sure and see our stock before buying.

A Large Stock of Goods

The Spring Trade is on and

Alban & Johnson

Are ready for it with a Mammoth Stock of

CLOTHING

Suits and Single Garments,

A LARGE INVOICE OF

New Spring Underwear

AND NEW STYLES OF NECKWEAR.

LOOK AT OUR NEW HATS